Victory for Japan
Is Victory for East Asia

Nippon Times
Evening

The Longer the War,
the Stronger
the Co-Prosperity Sphere

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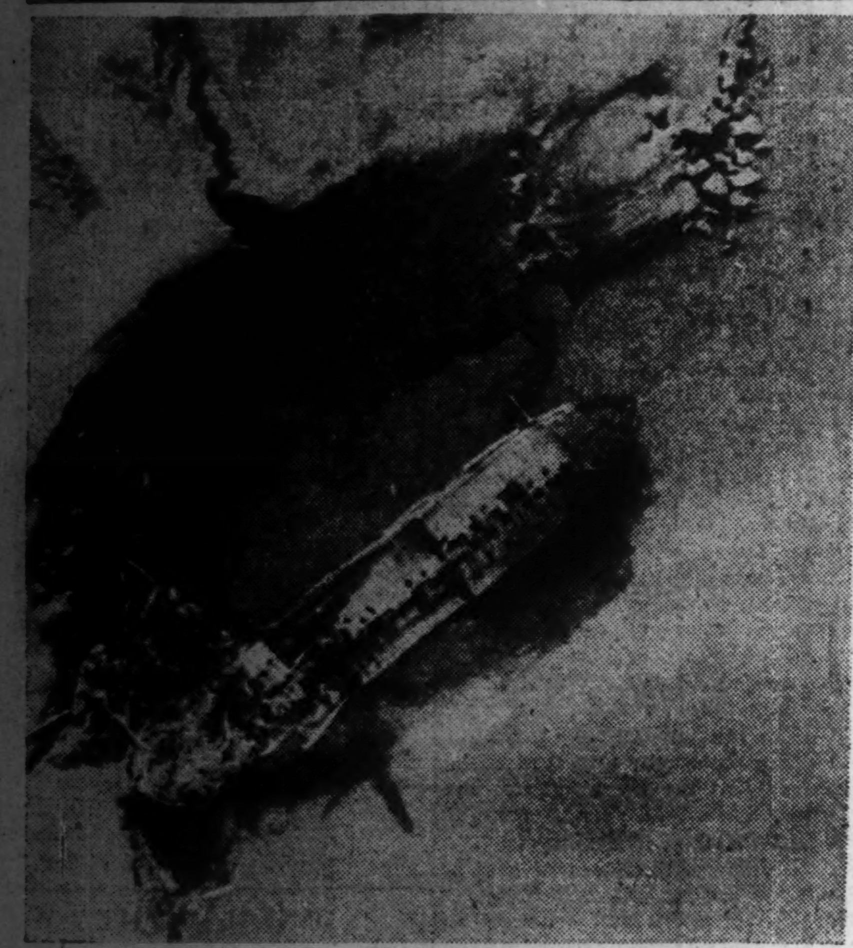
Blasted Beyond Recall



The beached remains of a Chungking supply vessel lying in its watery grave near Kweichow on the Yangtze River mutely attests to the superb marksmanship of the Imperial "Wild Eagles."
(Passed by War Ministry)

Press Comments

Saturday, January 9
MAINICHI—Pitiable Speech
ASAHI—Roosevelt's Falsehood

Pitiable Speech

MAINICHI—Roosevelt's speech in Congress on January 7 (Eastern Standard Time) was delivered in an utterly flat, dull and colorless manner, while what he said was full of falsehood and contradictions. It was a most pitiable show.

The cause was simple. Since it was no more than an apologia addressed to his allies and sophistry intended for home consumption, it was impossible for even this great braggart to be as thrilling as he wished. The United States is professing to be the leader of the anti-Axis forces and the arsenal of Democracy. It stands to reason that it ought to be the party to be thanked by its allies but Roosevelt must go out of his way to thank Churchill, thank Stalin, thank Chiang Kai-shek and pay compliments all round. Especially in regard to Chiang Kai-shek he must praise his "heroic stand" and use such frothy rhetoric as that "Chungking's national security, prosperity and dignity will forever endure." Let us ask him: when has the United States ever recognized China's dignity? Even now Chungking cannot help lodging a protest with Washington over the treatment accorded Chinese in America.

Arrogant Roosevelt is paying such compliments to America's allies simply because he must apologize to them for the failure of the United States to live up to its profession of being their arsenal. He mentions the figures for last year's munition production but we cannot take them at their face value for Americans think nothing of adding a few noughts here and there. As last year's controversies between the United States and Britain and between the United States and the Soviet Union indicate, these three nations are fighting from purely selfish motives and can afford to give aid to each other only when they have men or materials to spare or when danger to one threatens the others. What is the situation of the United States at present? It is now in sore straits on the South Pacific and North African fronts. It is easy to see what this arsenal of Democracy is now worth.

Roosevelt's sophistry for home consumption betrays itself at every turn. He says that despite the drafting of 5,000,000 men from among the farming population to strengthen the army, agricultural production last year was unprecedentedly large. In the same breath, however, he admits that the supply of foodstuff most essential to citizens was inadequate. What a slip to make! Today in America they have meat-less days, milk, sugar, butter and coffee rations and there are reports of purchasing horse-meat from Mexico. Senator Reed, who is poised to attack the Government in Congress on the food question said: "The United States within the next 30 or 60 days will suffer a severe shortage of bread."

Another sophism is that of "freedom." Where is this freedom of speech or press now in the United States? The United States now has no room for anything but speech or press distorted by Semitism and party interests. If there existed such thing as the freedom of speech or press, they would not be having a war with this country on their hands.

Roosevelt has the effrontery to say that the United States must overthrow Germany, Italy and Nippon because these three Powers have violated the tenth commandment of Moses: "thou shalt not covet." It is Roosevelt himself who has most spectacularly broken this commandment of his ancient moral compatriot. The American people are now fully reaping what he has so wildly sown.

Roosevelt's Falsehood

ASAHI—President Roosevelt, in his annual message to Congress on the occasion of its second-day sitting, explained his policies in connection with the present World War. What was revealed plainly by his speech lasting 40 minutes was his cunning scheme to prevent the possible collapse of national morale and to secure popular cooperation by use of his self-pleading defense and by concealment of actual facts. This is quite in common with the previously issued White Paper in his attempt to defend the diplomatic policy of the Roosevelt regime for the past 10 years. Also this clearly shows how

(Continued on Page 2)

All Asia Urged to Unite For Final Victory by Lin

Domei

NANKING, January 8.—Addressing the Chinese people over a nation-wide hookup today, Lin Pai-sheng, Minister of Publicity of the National Government of China, declared that the international situation has now developed to a point where the peoples of Asia must unite with grim determination to fight the War of Greater East Asia to a successful end.

"At the recent stage of the war," he said, "it is the common duty of all Asiatic peoples to establish peace and harmony within their ranks and to strengthen their cooperation for the prosecution of the war with an unflinching determination to secure our survival at all costs."

Publicity Minister Lin revealed that the basic policy which China will pursue to give more positive cooperation toward the prosecution of the war will be announced at the forthcoming meeting of local governors, the National Congress of the Central Executive Council of the Kuomintang and the general meeting for the acceleration of the Hsin Min Hiu or New Citizen's movement.

Minister Lin stated that national mobilization would be carried out in the near future to consolidate various national activities. He added that a Central Youths' Training Institute would be opened at Nanking on January 15, in addition to the organization of a model Chinese Youths' Party, in order to organize and train the youth of the nation.

He further asserted that a judicial conference would be summoned on January 11 at Nanking to study the present conditions of the judicial administration with a view toward preserving public order and securing social stability.

CHINA ENTERS E. ASIA WAR

Cooperation in Warfare Is Jointly Declared; Nippon to Relinquish Concessions, Extrality

Following China's declaration of war against the United States and Great Britain, this morning, two notable Agreements came into being between the Imperial Government of Nippon and the National Government of China.

The first was the Joint Declaration of the two nations to unite in cooperation for the successful prosecution of the war and the second an Agreement on retrocession of concessions in China to the National Government and the relinquishment of Nippon's extraterritorial rights in China.

Tentative translations of the two epochal Agreements as issued by the Board of Information at 12:30 p.m. today follow:

JOINT DECLARATION CONCERNING COOPERATION FOR PROSECUTION OF WAR.

The Imperial Government of Japan and

The National Government of the Republic of China:

Being determined that these two countries closely cooperating with each other, should prosecute the common war against the United States of America and the British Empire to its successful conclusion, establish a new order in Greater East Asia on an ethical basis and thereby contribute towards the creation of a righteous new order of the world in general, declare as follows:

The Empire of Japan and the Republic of China, in order to prosecute the common war against the United States of America and the British Empire until it ends in their victory, shall with inflexible determination and faith, cooperate in perfect unison with each other politically, economically and militarily.

At Nanking, this 9th day of the 1st Month of the 18th Year of Syōwa, corresponding to the 9th day of the 1st Month of the 32nd Year of the Republic of China.

AGREEMENT CONCERNING RETROCESSION OF CONCESSIONS & RELINQUISHMENT OF EXTRATERRITORIAL RIGHTS.

The Imperial Government of Japan and the National Government of the Republic of China, in accordance with the basic purpose of the Joint Declaration of Japan and China concerning the Cooperation for the Prosecution of the War which has been signed this day and in conformity with the spirit of respecting the sovereignty of the Republic of China, have agreed upon the following articles.

Chapter 1. Concessions

ARTICLE 1

The Government of Japan shall retrocede to the Government of China the administrative rights of the concessions which Japan has presently in China.

ARTICLE 2

The Governments of the two countries shall respectively appoint an equal number of representatives and shall authorize them to deliberate and decide upon details for carrying into effect the provisions of the preceding article.

ARTICLE 3

The Government of China, after the retrocession of concessions which will take place in accordance with the provisions of the preceding two articles shall maintain, as regards its administration of the areas concerned, at least the same conditions with respect to domicile, occupation and welfare of the Japanese subjects.

Chapter 2. International Settlement and Legation Quarter

ARTICLE 4

The Government of Japan shall recognize that the Government of China restore as soon as possible the administrative rights of the International Settlement in Shanghai and of the International Settlement of Kulangsu in Amoy in accordance with the terms to be agreed upon separately between the two countries.

ARTICLE 5

The Government of Japan shall recognize that the Government of China restore its administrative rights without delay in the Lega-

(Continued on Page 2)

Takes Decisive Step

President Wang Ching-wei

MANCHOU BACKS CHINA'S MOVE

Fully Approves And Supports War Declaration

Domei

HSINKING, January 9.—The Manchoukuo Government is in full accordance with Japan and wholeheartedly approves and supports the present declaration of war announced by its ally, the National Government of China, it is learned from authoritative quarters.

It is to be recalled at this time that together with its establishment as an independent state, Manchoukuo concluded a protocol of mutual defense with Japan.

Subsequently throughout the trying moments of the China Affair and the Nomonhan Incident, Manchoukuo continued in its sincere efforts to strengthen its absolutely immutable relationship with Japan, thus defending the basic alliance with a determination to share its fate with Japan.

With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo was pleased to promulgate an Imperial Rescript in which the destiny of Manchoukuo in the war, to defend the mutual alliance pact and to share its fate with Japan by contributing all the resources of Manchoukuo, was clearly elucidated.

In this manner, the immutable national policy of Manchoukuo, to maintain unflexingly the defense of the northern frontier throughout the War of Greater East Asia, was established.

Now with the declaration of war by China, the whole nation of Manchoukuo has reaffirmed its absolute confidence in ultimate victory and at the same time has made inflexible its determination to fight to a finish the War of Greater East Asia through mutual cooperation with Japan, China and other East Asiatic nations.

Standley in Kuibishev

Domei

KUIBISHEV, January 8.—Admiral William H. Standley, United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union, returned here by air, after a three month absence. It was at the beginning of last October that Ambassador Standley returned to Washington for consultation with the home Government, immediately after the issue of Premier Josef Stalin's famous declaration.

CHINA'S ACTION TO FIGHT ENEMY LAUDED BY TOJO

Prime Minister Assures Cooperation To Whip U.S., Britain

Paying his respects to the resolute determination of the Nanking Government in declaring war against the United States and Great Britain and promising to render unfaltering cooperation to Nippon's allied countries to fight the War of Greater East Asia to a successful end, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, made the following announcement today at 12:30 p.m. at his official residence:

The Declaration of War today by the National Government of the Republic of China against the United States and the British Empire is a great step forward in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia to crush those two enemy countries.

Ignoring the sentiments of the one billion people of Greater East Asia whose desire is to restore this region to its rightful and proper state, the ambition of the Anglo-American Powers has always been to grasp the hegemony of the Orient.

The National Government, desiring to resist the ambition of this evil coalition and sharing the same intentions and aspirations with Japan to eradicate the age-old root of evils in our part of the world and to construct a new Greater East Asia, thereby contributing toward world peace, have declared war against the United States and the British Empire. The Imperial Japanese Government tender the expression of their sincere respect to the Republic of China for having risen with determination and solid unity under President Wang Ching-wei.

Through her series of brilliant victories in the first year of the War of Greater East Asia, Japan

(Continued on Page 2)

Italy, Reich Will Push Raids on Enemy Ships

Mainichi

ROME, January 6.—German and Italian naval forces are determined to conduct a large-scale destruction of enemy commerce this year, setting the goal at 150 per cent of last year's composite results, declared well-informed quarters here.

Much expectation is being placed on positive activities of German and Italian undersea-craft, inasmuch as the enemy is reportedly planning to form a second front in Greece, with Cyprus Island as a base for advance.

It is noted in this connection that Anglo-American shipping losses caused by Italo-German submarines and air forces during last year totaled some 9,000,000 tons, an increase of 50 per cent compared with the results of 1941.

This has presented a source of serious worry to Britain and America, for, according to information from London and New York, the Daily Mail, the New York Times and other journals warned the authorities on January 4 against the activities of Axis undersea-craft, which they designated as the "most terrible weapon of Italy and Germany."

DECLARATION of IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT

January 9, 1943

The National Government of the Republic of China have today, January 9, 1943, declared war against the United States and the British Empire.

The reason for this action is clear from the Proclamation of War issued by the National Government. Japan which has for many years equally suffered from the sinister designs of the United States and Britain can well concur with this action with understanding and sympathy.

The Governments of Japan and China have immediately issued a solemn Joint Declaration making it clear that, for the purpose of prosecuting the joint war against the United States and the British Empire, the two countries will fully collaborate with each other militarily, politically and economically with an unshakable determination and faith.

Japan's earnest desire is to eradicate the root evils causing disturbances in Greater East Asia and to establish a new order in this area on the basis of ethical principles, thereby contributing toward permanent world peace. Since their renewal the National Government have always shared the same intentions and aspirations with Japan and they have now resolutely risen to form a common front with Japan to crush the United States and the British Empire.

At this juncture, Japan, with the expectation of an epochal development of Sino-Japanese relations in conformity with the fundamental spirit of cooperation between the two countries and with the desire for the speedy completion of a new China based upon her independence and strengthening of the political power of the National Government, has decided to carry out not only the rendition of all exclusive Japanese concessions in the Republic of China, the recognition of the restoration to China of the International Settlement in Shanghai, the International Settlement in Amoy, and the Legation Quarter in Peking as well as the relinquishment of extra-territorial rights, but also to take all favorable measures in various fields, thereby assisting most vigorously and effectively in the construction of a new China. In accordance with the development of new relations between the two countries hereafter, Japan will also in the same spirit pay renewed consideration to the various existing agreements.

Cooperation between Japan and China is the great way ordained by Nature and the United States and Britain are their common sworn enemy of longstanding. With complete national unity, the Imperial Japanese Government, intending to pursue this great way in mutual trust with New China—the two countries as one body—to crush these old enemies and to march forward in the prosecution of the war against the United States and the British Empire and in the construction of a new order in Greater East Asia, hereby solemnly declare their firm convictions to the people of Japan and to the world.

BRITISH LABORITE WARNS AGAINST U-BOAT MENACE

We Must Not Slight Their Might, He Says

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 8.—Captain Winter, British Laborite, strongly appealed to his compatriots to take heed of the menace of German submarines, warning that Britain cannot afford to underestimate their striking power, in Thursday's Manchester Guardian, a London report in the Dagens Nyheter, a leading journal here, revealed today.

"The strength of U-boats has already doubled the level of first European War in August, last year," Captain Winter, acknowledged authority on naval affairs, declared.

"Some people here seem to think that there is a shortage of building materials for submarines in Germany and also of lack of training among the crews of German submarines. I can positively say that such a state does not exist in Germany today, and that the Reich has already solved the question of mass production of submarines."

Pointing to the urgent need for Britain to meet the menace, Winter said: "During the first European War the special commission organized under the chairmanship of Lloyd George constantly discussed the U-boat menace. I am sorry to say that this earnestness is not evident today.

Attacking the lukewarm attitude of the British authorities, the Captain vehemently declared: "Our Admiralty is in the habit of refraining from honestly disclosing the amount of shipping sunk by German submarines. This must be rectified at once because it engenders a feeling of security in Britain from the menace of Reich U-boats.

Phillips Arrives in India

Mainichi

RANGOON, January 8.—President Roosevelt's special envoy, William Phillips, to India arrived at the New Delhi airfield this afternoon, and was welcomed by Viceroy Lord Linlithgow and General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of British Forces in India.

AXIS COMPELS BRITISH TO RETREAT IN TUNISIA

Enemy Forced Back to First Attack Point

Domei

BERLIN, January 8.—German and Italian air forces are continuing to achieve remarkable results on the Tunisian Front.

According to German information, the British forces, that had been defeated in the sector west of Matruh, again launched a counter-attack and severe large-scale battles are now raging in North Tunisia.

The Axis Forces in this sector smashed enemy counter-attacks inflicting serious damages on advancing British units, and moreover, succeeded in driving them back farther west of the line where they started the offensive. The Axis Forces have so far captured a large number of enemy soldiers.

In the meantime, German fighter planes checked the activities of the British planes that attempted to protect the land forces. The Axis Forces shot down six British planes.

Italian bombers meanwhile, achieved remarkable results by bombing several ports in Algeria. They caused a fire to break out in the Port of Bone.

A formation of German Junkers-88 dive-bombers, that attacked an airfield located in the suburbs of Bone, destroyed six large-sized enemy planes and damaged or set ablaze others.

Bangkok Bans Propaganda

Yomiuri-Hochi

BANGKOK, January 8.—The Thai Government issued today an order prohibiting the Thai people from listening to the propaganda radio broadcast from New Delhi in the Thai language, which is made under the supervision of the Indian Government, except only those who are given special permit. This step has been taken to prevent the influence of British-American propaganda broadcast that is aimed at causing disturbances among the Thai people.

It is recalled, the broadcast in Thai language from Chungking has also been prohibited by the Government.

Hostilities Declared Against U.S., Britain At 10 a.m. Today

Domei

NANKING, January 9.—The National Government of China, at 10 a.m. today, formally declared war against the United States and Great Britain.

The decision of the National Government to participate in the War of Greater East Asia was reached at 9 a.m. today in accordance with its previously published policy of "Live or Die with Nippon," in joint effort with the Imperial Government of Nippon to crush the common enemies of East Asia.

Matsui, Ishiwata See Wang

Domei

NANKING, January 8.—General Matsui and Sotaro Ishiwata, military and economic advisers to the National Government of China respectively, called on President Wang Ching-wei at the latter's official residence this morning and conferred on certain important matters.

Wang I-tang for Nanking

Domei

PEKING, January 8.—In order to confer with the Nanking central authorities on important governmental matters, Wang I-tang, Chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission, accompanied by other leading officials left here by plane for Nanking at 12:04 o'clock this afternoon.

U.S. Enforces Strict Order Banning Use of Motor Car

Domei

LISBON, January 8.—The need of supplying gasoline to the American Expeditionary Forces resulted in the Price Control Board's recent decision of the wholesale prohibition of motor-driving and of a 25 per cent decrease of the oil allotment to non-residential quarters in 17 Eastern States, it is reported from Washington.

According to the report, amusement parks, stores, restaurants, Government and private school, churches and Government offices, are to be affected by the decision from using motorcars.

The authorities will keep strict vigilance over the waste of gasoline and tires, while anyone caught parking cars in the neighborhood of theaters and other amusement parks will be subjected to severe punishment.

Sansom Given U.S. Post

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 8.—Sir George Sansom, former Commercial Councillor of the British Embassy at Tokyo, was appointed a Minister attached to the British Embassy at Washington. He is expected to assist the British Ambassador as adviser on East Asian policy.

Upon his appointment, Sir George made the following announcement: "It may be interesting to make imaginary remarks on future developments, but that is not constructive. History cannot treat the future. Matters have to be handled as they arise."

Australia Output Poor

Domei

LISBON, January 8.—Australian Premier John Curtin, in explaining the domestic war industry condition in Australia, according to a report reaching here from Melbourne, declared:

"At present, the entire factory workers in Australia total 700,000, of whom 500,000 are employed at various war industry plants. The production for general consumption has already been reduced by 60 per cent and it is unavoidable that it will be further restricted in the future."

BIG FIGHT RAGES ALONG DON AREA

Reich Army Inflicts Heavy Damages, Says German Sources

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 8.—Fighting along the lower stretches of the Don River suddenly assumed a remarkably sanguinary nature at dawn on Friday, according to field dispatches.

Both the Reich and Soviet forces are successively mobilizing all the tank and air units they had been holding in reserve, the report indicated.

A Moscow dispatch yesterday claimed that Soviet contingents had reached a point where the Don River branches off into the Donetz River, some 100 kilometers northeast of Rostov. However, reports from German sources, refuting the Soviet report, said that the Soviet onrush had been effectively checked.

The Germans in their latest clash annihilated four units of Soviet mobile forces, four units of enemy snipers, 12 infantry divisions, five cavalry divisions and 16 mobile brigades, the German reports announced.

Axis Gains Grounds

Domei

BERLIN, January 8.—Both in the Eastern Front and in the Mediterranean area, the German fighting services scored brilliant successes, it was announced by the German High Command in its war communique released today.

Eastern Front:

In defense battles fought yesterday against powerful enemy infantry and tank units in the central sector of the Caucasus, the Don River front and the northwestern sector of Stalingrad, the German forces scored war achievements as expected.

The Red Army's counter-offensive in various sectors of the front resulted in utter failure with the loss of 32 tanks.

In the area south of Lake Ilmen, the Red troops which attacked German positions under the protection of tanks were repulsed with the loss of 15 tanks.

In the meantime, German air force shot down two Soviet planes in an air combat fought over the central and northern sectors.

In the Lake Adoka region, German air force bombed Soviet supply corps, while at night it raided Murmansk and damaged port facilities there.

Mediterranean Front:

German air force attacked the port of Bone, damaging two enemy patrol boats. In the midnight attack against the port of Boujie, German air force sank enemy merchant ships totaling 16,000 tons and inflicted severe damages on five other ships.

Off the eastern coast of Algiers, a U-boat sank an enemy submarine chaser, also torpedoeing a large enemy transport.

E. Asia Affairs Ministry Moving to New Quarters

The Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, now located at Kasumigaseki, Otemachi and Hayabusa-cho, will be located in the near future at its new site in the Mantetsu Building at Aoi-cho, Akasaka-ku. Preparations to move are reported to have commenced on Thursday.

Following is the schedule of the dates the various departments will move to their new quarters:

The offices of the Minister and the Vice-Minister will move on January 12; Archives and Documents Section and Personnel Section on January 17; Conference Room and the General Affairs Section of the General Affairs Bureau on January 12; Economic Section of the General Affairs Bureau on January 17; General Affairs and the Administration Sections of the China Affairs Bureau on January 8; and the Cultural, Financial, Commerce and Industry, and the Communications Sections of the China Affairs Bureau on January 15.

All the other departments are scheduled to be housed in the new location by the middle of March at the latest.

It is further reported that the Tokyo office of the South Manchurian Railway and the offices of various other companies, now located in the Mantetsu Building, will be moved in the near future to the former Asiatic Affairs Board Office at Hayabusa-cho, and the Mimatsu Building at Hibiya.

Tonarigumi Set Up in Saigon

Domei

SAIGON, January 7.—The Nippon Residents' Association at Saigon decided to organize tonarigumi for effecting cooperation and duty, and on January 8, which will be the first Imperial Rescript Observance Day of the year, 12 tonarigumi will be organized.

Prime Minister Donates 7 Books To Men at Front

Aiding the campaign now being conducted under the sponsorship of the Mainichi to collect 100,000 books to be sent to servicemen at the front, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo contributed seven books, including "The Spirit of the Navy," "The Spirit of the Army," "Instructions for Women," "A Collection of Soldiers' Letters," "General Nogi," and "A New Flag," it is reported. Hearing explanations on the object of the campaign from Colonel Kuramoto, of the Military Relief Department on Thursday morning at his official residence, Prime Minister Tojo immediately took down seven books from his bookshelves and wrote on the cover of each the following words in his own hand: "Presented with compliments, Hideki Tojo." Who will be the happy recipients of the Prime Minister's books?

CHINA URGED TO SMASH IMPERIALISM OF ENEMY

Total Destruction Urged By Min Kuo Jih Pao

Domei

NANKING, January 8.—In its editorial today entitled, "East Asiatic Defense and Anti-Allied War," the Min Kuo Jih Pao stressed the urgent necessity for the total destruction of American and British imperialism for the security of the East Asiatic peoples.

"The history of the American and British imperialism is written in the blood and tears of the weaker peoples," the paper asserted, and "their colossal East Asiatic colonies and illegal interests are the fruits of their cruel measures pursued in this region for the past 100 years."

The paper branding Chiang Kai-shek, his henchmen, and the Chinese Communists as traitors to the Asiatic cause, urged the East Asiatic peoples to unite for the attainment of their common aim.

"Take this year a step further than last year's resolution to share with Nippon pleasure as well as pain, and resolve to live or die with her," was what President Wang Ching-wei said in the New Year's Day message, the paper recalled.

"The current war," the paper added," is not Nippon's war against her enemies, but it is a war to emancipate East Asia from the clutches of Britain and the United States.

Burmese to Organize Air Defense Corps

Domei

RANGOON, January 6.—As a positive step to combat the effects of indiscriminate air raids carried out by the Anglo-American air forces over Burma, Burmese volunteer air-defense corps will be organized in various cities and localities, it was learned here today. These corps will be divided up into fire-fighting, traffic control and first-aid units.

It is understood that aerial defense corps will also be formed by the resident Nipponese, while the Nippon Military Administration will construct numerous air-raid shelters at necessary points.

The presenting of a united civilian and military front against enemy raiders is considered a radical departure from the unorganized system under British rule. When the British were dominating Burma, officials as well as civilians vacated offices and homes every time there was an air raid, and fled, the resulting confusion greatly aggravating the damages caused by air raids.

Culture Film Merger Cuts Companies to 3

Over 20 cultural film companies throughout the country will be merged into three bodies under a new control organ to be created shortly, it was decided at the committee meeting of the Cultural Film Producers' Association held at the Dai Toa Kaikan, the Greater East Asiatic Hall in Marunouchi, at 2 p.m. on Thursday, reports the Asahi.

Among those present were: representatives from the Home Ministry, the Education Ministry, and the Board of Information, as well as from various film companies concerned.

As a result, the Asahi Eiga and the Geijutsu Eiga, the Riken Kagaku Eiga and 17 companies, and the Dentsu Eiga and the Toa Hassei (Sound Film), will be respectively merged into one.

The business of the projected control organ will be to make plans, fix quotas on films to be distributed, decide other important matters; and act as official representative of the three new companies.

NIPPON'S MIGHT HIGHLY ADMIRED

Rumanian Minister Sees Wartime Efforts Amazing

The orderly manner in which every day activities in Nippon are carried out despite the strain of waging a war on an unprecedent scale was given high praise by General Georges Bagulesco, the Rumanian Minister to Tokyo, in a special article published by the Yomiuri Hochi yesterday, states Domei.

"The spectacle of the Island Empire of Nippon valiantly rising in arms against the United States and Britain on the historic dawn of December 8, 1941, can only be compared with the fearful eruption of a volcano long believed to be extinct by the world," he declared.

"Leaving the United States and Britain in utter consternation and confusion Nippon has, during last one year, gone far ahead in carrying out gigantic plans for the wartime industrial and financial structures," he added.

"Everywhere, the farmers and workers are seen conscientiously engaged in discharging their share of responsibility in the wartime production of foodstuffs and other essential matrials, while the citizens are voluntarily cooperating in the national savings movement.

"Accurately observed schedules by the Government Railways may be pointed out as an unmistakable indication of the orderly working of the mechanism of the general industrial and financial structures of the nation as well as the truly unfathomable depth of the nation's reserve strength despite the severe strain of the war.

"The undisguised love of music of the highest standard may also be taken as another illustration of the nation's amazing strength."

The Rumanian Minister went on to say that agriculture still remains the mainstay of the nation's economic structure and that even the most sophisticated citizens in cities are grateful for the efforts of the hard-working farm population. "Here lies, I believe, the true secret of the enduring stamina of the virile nation standing still unchallenged by the world," he asserted.

Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

the American Government is making frantic efforts not to lose its popularity.

Roosevelt has exaggerated the war results of the American side during last year, and is now endeavoring to magnify the productivity capacity of his own country. However, the American nation does not trust his statement nor is satisfied with his policies. Accordingly, the criticisms and attacks against the American Government are becoming more vehement than ever, as already reported. Even Roosevelt himself, in his own message, admitted the present attitude of the nation, and did not conceal that the schedule of munitions production failed to be realized, that there was a mistake in planning, and further that there exists a menace of shortage of living necessaries of the people.

Of course, we do not deny the mounting fighting sentiment in America and the increasing material power for the prosecution of war. However, inside the present American structure, we see the foregoing deep-rooted weak points and inconsistencies. In spite of this, Roosevelt is apparently ignoring the foregoing shortcomings and is, self-conceitedly claiming that the fighting power of the United States is quite enough. However, so long as the fighting power is a matter of relativity, the time will surely come when his optimistic mask will inevitably fall down. And the factors to bring down his mask are no other than the fighting spirit and the fighting power of Nippon and its allies.

New Planes to Fight Tanks, Naval Craft

ROME.—New types of planes are constantly being tested and developed by the Italian air force, declared Guido Mattioli, noted Italian aviation expert, in an article which appeared recently in the Piccolo.

The writer stresses that all the new airplane types being tested by the Italian air force at the present time are suitable for offensive operations, being especially adapted for assaults against tank formations and naval craft.

The latest types of Italian planes are capable of developing very high speed, in addition to which they have a wide radius of operation and considerable loading capacity.

Large-scale production of new types of aircraft has already been started and constantly increasing numbers are being turned out, Mattioli asserted.

Moreover, he declared Italian airmen are being provided with high-powered and effective weapons with which to combat the enemy's four-engined bomber.

China's Action To Fight Enemy Lauded by Tojo

(Continued From Page 1)

has firmly secured the basic strategic position of certain victory and invincibility. With the one billion people of Greater East Asia liberated from age-old Anglo-American shackles and with an abundance of vital resources convertible at once into fighting power, we are in a position to fight through this war toward the goal of final crowning victory with no flaw in our political and military strategy. With these extremely favorable conditions and by rendering still closer her cooperation with her Allies—Manchoukuo, the Republic of China and Thailand in Greater East Asia and Germany, Italy and other countries in Europe—Japan is now bent upon continuing further her grand scale offensive operations and thus inflict thorough blows on the Anglo-American Powers, causing the loss of their fighting ability, and bring them to complete submission.

Japan today has witnessed this new and magnificent start of the National Government of the Republic of China in the midst of the great war which is grand in scale and filled with brilliant promises for the future.

It is only natural and proper that Japan should, at this juncture, resolutely re-establish her relations with China upon new foundations to meet the new situation in furtherance of Japanese-Chinese cordiality and comradeship in order to enable the New China to complete her construction more speedily and thereby as a member of Greater East Asia to contribute fully to the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia to its successful conclusion and to complete the New Order in Greater East Asia which are objectives she shares in common with us.

Japan's Fidelity Shown

Accordingly Japan has decided to show her unreserved good-will toward China in every respect such as, for instance, by the rendition of all her exclusive concessions in China, the recognition of the restoration to China of the International Settlement in Shanghai, the International Settlement in Amoy, as well as the Legation Quarter in Peking, the relinquishment of extraterritorial rights and the disposal of enemy properties in China and has immediately taken steps accordingly.

Japan is primarily a country of fidelity where friends trust each other. The friendship Japan extends to the New China which is now growing with great vigor, increasing its national strength, and which is thus determinedly marching toward the common objective, is an expression of the very friendship which Japan entertains toward all her allied countries. Japan takes great pride in being able to declare that this friendship will be thoroughly demonstrated to the entire world through the development of Sino-Japanese relations in the future.

It is needless to say that the way to force the United States and Britain eventually to abandon their will to war is to place Japanese-Manchoukuo unity, strengthened during the past ten years, on an increasingly solid basis and to render closer and more effective our cooperation with our friends, the Republic of China and Thailand in Greater East Asia and Germany, Italy and other countries in Europe thereby bringing to bear upon the Anglo-American enemies the full pressure of our collective strength.

Thanks Nippon's Allies

At this opportunity I wish to renew the expression of my profound gratitude to our Allies for their wholehearted cooperation, and feeling unbounded encouragement by the brave fight of such a comrade in arms as the New China to express my determination to exert all possible cooperation for the progress and strengthening of that country. Such development and strengthening are in themselves the way to promote the welfare of the Chinese people and to accomplish our common objective of bringing about the submission of the United States and the British Empire.

I wish again to pay respects to the resolute determination of the Republic of China in declaring war against the United States and the British Empire and, at the same time, I am firmly determined to render the cooperation with our allied countries ever closer and to fight through this war with hopes for a brilliant future, thus to consummate the construction of the new Greater East Asia and contribute toward the establishment of the New World Order.

Manila Being Beautified

Domei

MANILA, January 8.—The 12 wards in Manila city beginning this month will start a drive to make Manila one of the most beautiful and healthful cities in Greater East Asia, it was learned here today.

Public squares, playing grounds and rivers will be cleaned up, while ugly bill-boards and advertising posters will be removed, with the authorities offering total prizes amounting to 9,291 pesos to the wards showing the best results. The first prize is 1,000 pesos and the second prize 500 pesos.

PUZZLED CHIANG DISTRUSTS ALLY

Hesitates Over Sending More Soldiers to India

Domei

CANTON, January 8.—Great confusion is prevailing among Chungking officials over the request from British and American forces for the sending of five additional Chungking divisions to India to assist them, according to information reaching here from Chungking.

The Chungking Government, believing that the conditions of the forces now in India should be investigated before making a decision, recently dispatched Shang Chen of the Military Council to India. Upon his return, Chiang Kai-shek called together Pai Chung-hsi, Feng Yu-hsiang, Chen Cheng, Ho Yao-tsu and other military leaders to deliberate upon the report of his emissary.

It is reported that Chungking leaders, who have been tricked by the crafty British and Americans before, as yet have not reached final decision and confusion still is continuing among them.

Chungking Troops Ill in India

Domei

CANTON, January 8.—According to a report from Chungking, a group of 10 medical men were recently sent by Chungking to India by plane to look after the sick Chungking troops there. Arrangements are being made for a second group to go to India.

The dispatch of medical men to India followed Chungking's fruitless attempts to induce the American and British authorities in India to give proper medical aid to the ailing Chungking troops.

In this connection there is said to be a serious decline in the fighting strength of the Chungking forces in India due to the rampancy of infectious diseases among them. These diseases have already taken a heavy toll of lives among them.

U.S. Aid Negligible

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

CANTON, January 8.—Although the United States Government boasts astronomical figures in its war plan, the supply of war materials sent to the Chungking regime is in reality negligible being mostly sent by air ever since the closure of the Burma Route.

This is the reason why Chiang Kai-shek is making such frantic efforts to open up the Central India Route or the Northwestern Route, as well as why the enemy camp day-dream in vain over the recapture of Burma.

But, however loudly Chiang Kai-shek may cry for war supplies, the United States and Britain are not in a position to supply the Chiang regime, for the Anglo-American camp has not enough material at their disposal. This is clearly indicated in the failure of negotiations between the United States Government and the Chungking Military Mission.

In addition, due to climatic conditions, the Northwestern Route cannot be utilized as desired, and the Chungking-Soviet Air Route can be used only for occasional communications.

In this connection, Tseng Yang-fu, chief of the Communications Department of the Chungking regime, proclaimed on December 27, as follows: "Hitherto, mail for the Soviet Union was transported via Sinkiang. However, they are delayed and become missing in many cases. Therefore, the general public is requested to send them in the future by air via India."

In the meantime, it is reported that Soviet troops have now completely evacuated the Northwestern Sector where the Chungking regime and the Soviet were in contact with each other.

At any rate, the self-resistance, self-strengthening and self-sufficiency policies advocated by the Chungking regime, are not enough to resist Nippon at present.

Reich Builds 12 Plants

Domei

BERLIN, January 8.—Twelve new factories for producing synthetic oil and rubber were completed in Eastern Germany toward the end of last year, and in the present year the production of oil and rubber will be greatly augmented.

These new factories were constructed under the four-year plan, and one-half of the workers employed in the construction works was Soviet laborers brought from the Don River basin. Of these Soviet workers, 40,000 were sent to Ukraine for the reconstruction of heavy industrial plants in that area.

C. America Agrees With U.S.

Mainichi

LISBON, January 8.—An agreement was concluded between the United States and the three Central American countries of Honduras, Panama and Mexico for the operation of transportation facilities over the American Continental Highway running through North and Central America, it is reported from Washington by United Press.

Agreement Made For Concessions, Extrality Return

(Continued From Page 1)

tion Quarter in Peking.

Chapter 3. Extraterritorial Rights

ARTICLE 6

Whereas the Government of Japan has decided to abolish without delay the extraterritorial rights which Japan exercises in China at present, the Governments of the two countries shall establish, with the purpose of deliberating and drafting concrete plans with reference thereto, a technical committee consisting of an equal number of representatives appointed by each Government.

ARTICLE 7

Attendant to the relinquishment of extraterritorial rights by Japan, the Government of China shall open its territory for domicile and occupation of Japanese subjects and shall accord to the Japanese subjects treatment not less favorable than that enjoyed by its own nationals.

The technical committee mentioned in the preceding article shall also consider concrete plans regarding the preceding paragraph.

ARTICLE 8

The present Agreement shall come into effect from the date of its signature.

In witness whereof the undersigned, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed the present Agreement and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate, in the Japanese and Chinese languages, at Nanking, this ninth day of the first month of the eighteenth year of Syôwa, corresponding to the ninth day of the first month of the thirty-second year of the Republic of China.

British Press Doubts Alleged Soviet Gains

Domei

MADRID, January 7.—An extremely pessimistic tone is now evident in British press comments concerning the war situation on the Eastern Front, although British papers, beguiled by Soviet propaganda, were playing up the Soviet's so-called brilliant war achievements several weeks ago, it is reported by a correspondent of a Spanish paper in London.

Particularly, it is feared by the British press that when Soviet troops march it means at once the lowering of their fighting strength, and it is strongly observed by press circles that it is dangerous to swallow blindly the Soviet announcement's of war achievements.

In the meantime, military quarters here are discussing the whereabouts of Soviet Marshal Simon Timonshenko, who was relieved of the post of Commander-in-Chief of the southern sector.

In this connection, it is also rumored that the ousted Soviet marshal is organizing a reservist army in the rear or is preparing for the coming spring offensive.

Speedier U-Boats Seen

Domei

BERLIN, January.—The efficiency of German U-boats will be greatly increased with a remarkable improvement being made in the electric cells used in the undersea-craft.

German submarines have so far used lead cells weighing 16 tons, whose weight considerably reduces their speed above water.

The authorities who had been studying this problem of reducing of the weight of cells recently discovered a novel means, by which the weight can be reduced to only 10 per cent by using cells of nickel whose production in Scandinavia has recently increased.

As a result it is expected that the surface speed of the U-boats will be accelerated by from 15 to 23 knots.

Lame Ships Clog Gibraltar

Domei

LISBON, January 8.—Numerous crippled anti-Axis warships and transports are undergoing repair at the navy docks in Gibraltar, and with the number of damaged ships fast increasing, many have to wait their turn. At present the British cruiser Dido, 5,450 tons, one American oil tanker, and many other warships and freighters are being repaired, according to a report reaching here from La Linea. A British cruiser of the London type of 9,850 tons is among those on the lengthy waiting list.

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GOOD PROGRESS SEEN IN N. LUZON

Lt.-Gen. Tanaka Voices Pleasure Over Signs of Prosperity

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

MANILA, January 7.—The industriousness and cheerfulness of the Filipino people reflect the satisfactory maintenance of peace and order and the growing prosperity that the Philippines are now enjoying, declared Lieutenant-General Shizuichi Tanaka in an interview with an Asahi correspondent on board a train speeding from San Fernando to Manila.

The interview revolved chiefly around the impression received by Lieutenant-General Tanaka on his inspection tour of La Union and Nueva Viscaya countries in Northern Luzon from January 3 to 7.

Lieutenant-General Tanaka said, "All the inhabitants we have seen on the present tour appeared to be extremely happy. I think the bumper crop this year has much to do with their cheerfulness. The expressions on the faces of the inhabitants are barometers of the restoration of peace and order. The smiling faces of the natives have particularly impressed me."

Lieutenant-General Tanaka, besides inspecting the military and civilian conditions in the aforesaid places, also visited various Japanese army units who are keeping strict vigilance over remote borders of steep mountains, and urged and encouraged the soldiers "to be kind to the inhabitants."

The General went on to say: "I was pleasantly surprised over the speedy spread of the Japanese language. You know that children even in remote villages, where not even a single Japanese teacher is yet stationed, nodded us, saying, 'Ohayo,' 'Konnichiwa,' or 'Kombanwa.' They knew when to use these expressions. I believe all these things are the fruit of strenuous efforts on the part of the Japanese soldiers and officials who are going through all sorts of ordeals in the reconstruction work."

As our train sped along the neighborhood of Cabanatuan, known as the granary of the Philippines, Lieutenant-General Tanaka continued to relate his impressions of the speedy rehabilitation of the islands.

"The Filipino people have been generally called idle, but the farmers in this neighborhood toil very hard indeed. I remember that I used to lend a hand in farming while I was a primary school pupil. But just look at those Filipino children; they are helping their parents just as hard as those Japanese children at home.

"Due to the proper guidance of the Military Administration, the rice crop throughout this neighborhood has this year shown an increase of about 30 per cent over the figure of the ordinary year. I feel perfectly sure that the reborn Philippines will witness marked strides when those Filipino children grow up."

"As we go along, we vividly recall that just a year ago the invincible Japanese Forces, which had landed on Lingayen Bay, surged along this neighborhood toward Manila like tidal waves," says the correspondent. Despite a lapse of a little over half a year since the fall of the Bataan peninsula and the Corregidor fortress, everything in the islands has been restored to normal, he adds. The rice harvest in the paddy fields along the railroad has already been finished, and the farmers are already planting out the rice. Potato fields, which were converted into cotton fields after the war, are already being covered with white cotton flowers.

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Old Fapi Banned

Domei

NANKING, January 8.—The Finance Department of the National Government of China at Nanking today officially announced the prohibition of possession of old fapi notes in Kwantung Province as from January 26.

It is noted in this connection that in the same province the prohibition of the circulation of fapi notes and the exchange of same with the Reserve Bank notes have been carried out since July 10 last year.

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Announcement
The Numa Dental Clinic, Rooms 405-6 on the 5th floor of the Kogin Bldg., opposite the Motomachi 1-chome tramcar stop, will hereafter be known as the UCHITOMI DENTAL CLINIC. Dr. S. UCHITOMI, who took over the practice of the late Dr. Numa four years ago, wishes to take this opportunity to thank his many foreign clients for their continued patronage.

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The Longer the War,
the Stronger
the Co-Prosperity Sphere

Nippon Times

Victory for Japan
Is Victory for East Asia

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ROOSEVELT SPEECH IS DEFINED AS APOLOGY FOR 1942 DEFEATS BY U.S. AT HOME AND OVERSEAS

Tokyo Press Ridicules Idle Boasts in Message To Congress

TIGHT FIX BETRAYED

Weakness of America's Wartime National Set-Up Inadvertently Revealed

"Mere admission of the severe difficulties he is facing," "propaganda as his last resort," "laughable boasting of 'counter-offensives'," "nothing but lies" and the like form the tenor of Tokyo vernacular comments on President Roosevelt's message to Congress, read by himself on January 7, Washington time.

A special dispatch to the Asahi from Shanghai dated January 8 says that Roosevelt took the rostrum at 11:30 a.m. Thursday, Eastern Standard Time, or 1:30 p.m. Friday, Tokyo time, to deliver his message, which lasted 45 minutes beginning at 11:33 a.m. It was read at a joint session of the Senate and House of Representatives on the second day of the 78th Congress and broadcast not only throughout America but also overseas.

Makes Feeble Defense

In this message the Chief Executive, giving an account of the Nippon offensive on the East Asian front and the European war situation last year, made a feeble defense against violent criticisms over the Coral Sea, Solomons and other defeats by saying that these were due to the fact that the United States had been taken on the defensive. Mentioning his plans of air raids on Nippon, he asserted that American shipping would continue to increase. Although he could not say just when and where, he promised that the Anglo-American forces would deliver attack after attack on enemy positions. After these boasts, he dwelt on the productive expansion problem in the United States.

Even in the United States the astronomical production boost plans had been under considerable fire, some people calling Washington an insane asylum with a legislature and administrative offices. In his speech, Roosevelt himself betrayed the severe difficulties he is encountering due to the resistance offered at home of his grandiose schemes, thus exposing to view the internal conflict within the wartime national structure of the United States.

Applause Grows Weak

The same Shanghai dispatch reports that Roosevelt's voice grew faint and low as he went into detailed figures, probably owing to fatigue, the applause in the conference hall growing fewer and less hearty.

Intended to hold aloft the torch of hope for the people of the United States and to fan their fighting spirit, the presidential message declares that 1943 is a year in which that nation is to reverse the tide of war. Notwithstanding these brave pretentions, the impression gained from the lengthy speech is that of an unconvincing apologia on the continued failures of American armed forces and the poor showing on the industrial front, says the Asahi

He seeks, continues the same paper, to ward off criticisms over a whole year of defeats and disasters by a mere phrase that warfare in the Greater East Asia area last year was characterized by Anglo-American efforts to draw out the war Listening to him one would think that Nippon was producing nothing while its ships and aircraft were fast dwindling and that the United States suffered no damage to its shipping or aircraft from the Axis attacks while its production continued to increase! And he calls all this blatant nonsense "mathematical."

In regard to the admitted failures on the industrial front, he recognizes the fact that aircraft and tank production was not up to expectations despite his boasts in his January message of last year. His explanations for this are as weak as all the rest.

Having no war results to wave before his critics, Roosevelt is resorting to an over-draft of cheques regardless of whether they will be met on presentation or not. Thus he is compelled to play with the idea of

(Continued on Page 2)

Deaths by Epidemics Fast Reducing Forces Of Chungking in India

Domei

CANTON, January 8.—Failing to receive any medical assistance from British and American quarters, Chungking forces which fled into India following their defeat in Burma are suffering many deaths caused by rampant epidemics, according to information reaching here from Chungking. The Chungking government under these circumstances, has asked the Chungking Red Cross Society for assistance and 10 physicians were dispatched to India a few days ago. A second group of doctors is now being recruited, the report added.

YORKTOWN'S SINKING TOLD BY A.P. SCRIBE

Repudiates Roosevelt's Propaganda of 'Victory' in Battle Of Midway

President Roosevelt's propaganda over the "victory" scored by American navy forces over Japanese Forces in the Battle of Midway on June 7 in his message to Congress on January 7, more than half a year after the real warfare, is at once shattered when one reads a long eye-witness account of the sinking of the aircraft carrier Yorktown, 19,900 tons, pride of the American navy, in that battle by A.P. Special Correspondent Webb, according to the Mainichi.

The Yorktown was promptly attacked by Japanese planes in the Battle of Midway and was sent to its watery grave. Webb happened to be aboard an American cruiser which was escorting the aircraft carrier. After the battle Webb contributed an eye-witness account of the thrilling warfare to his headquarters, which in turn distributed it to various American and British newspapers.

A British newspaper recently received by the Mainichi carries the Webb story, which gives a vivid description of the terrible might of the Japanese warbirds and the great consternation caused among the American warships which participated in the battle as a result of the miserable sinking of the Yorktown. His account is one of the instances exposing the fraudulent nature of President Roosevelt's message. The Mainichi prints an important part of Webb's account on the sinking of the Yorktown in Japanese, the translation of which into English follows:

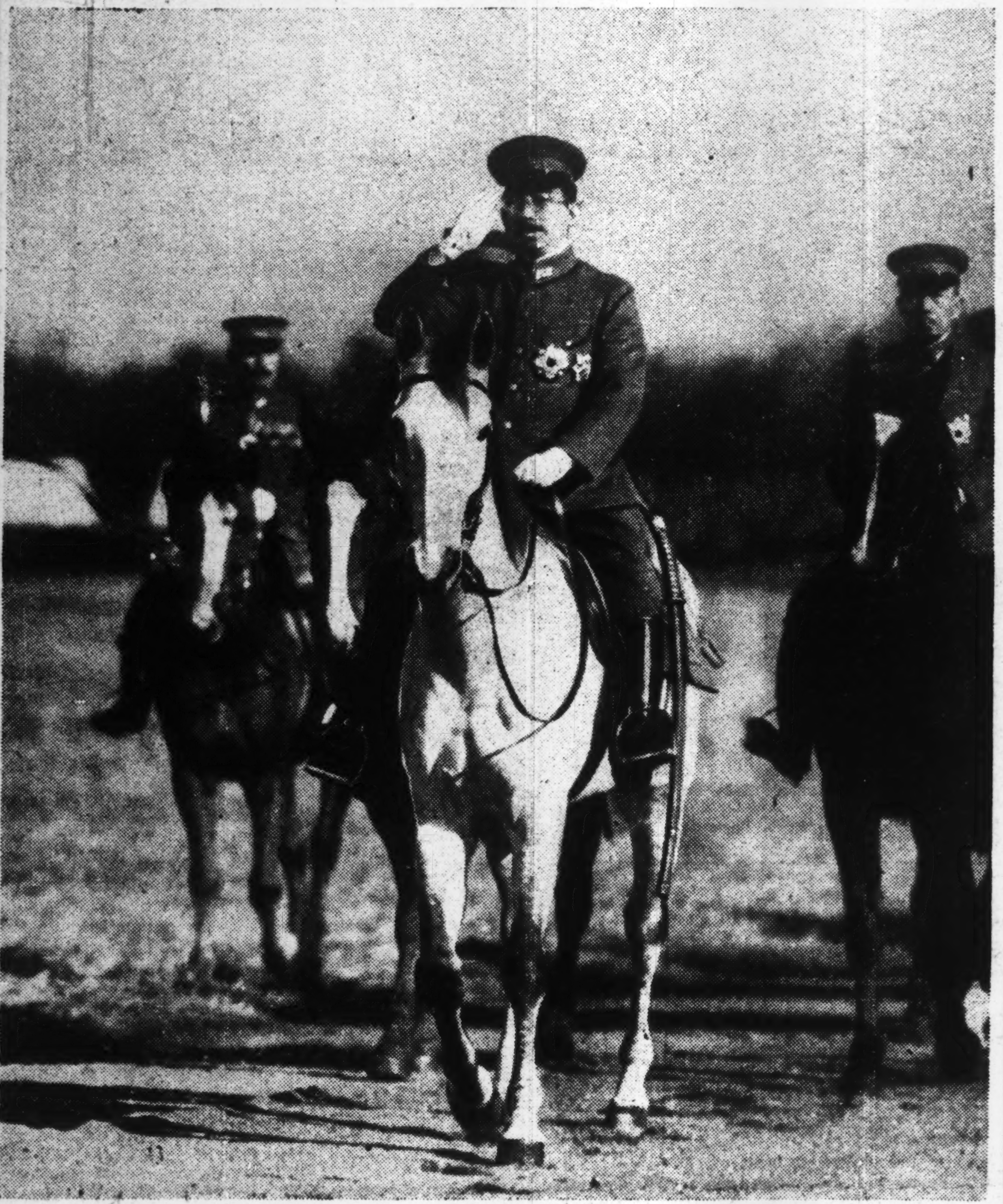
"The attack in the Japanese planes literally was a blitz attack. When we saw the enemy planes, the Yorktown already was ablaze. Japanese planes were seen pouncing upon the Yorktown in a powerful formation of bombers and torpedo planes to end its 'life.' When the raiders flew into range of attack, the Yorktown and all other American warships spread a canopy of gunfire. The Yorktown especially set itself in full defense motion against the Japanese planes. Nothing daunted, all Japanese planes came right into the middle of gunfire. Consternated, American fighter planes hopped off the aircraft carrier and attempted to disturb the operation of Japanese planes, but it was too late. So many torpedoes were dropped and were seen furrowing through the waves toward the Yorktown.

"The objective of the Japanese planes was the Yorktown. When Japanese planes flew past over us our cruisers shelled them intensively, but caring nothing they darted toward their objective. Suddenly, two Japanese planes that appeared above the stern of the Yorktown dropped torpedoes, which shot right toward it over the waves. At the same time, brave Japanese planes zoomed over our cruiser and machine-gunned it.

"The last airplane hopped off the Yorktown, but two planes stuck to the deck like bugs. The aircraft carrier made a sharp list by this time. Like ants sailors were seen coming down the ladders to the water from the deck. Several destroyers drew nearer the sinking Yorktown for the rescue of men. It was a sad scene. At last, a signal

(Continued on Page 2)

At the Army Review



His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to inspect the Army units which passed in review at the Yoyogi parade grounds in Tokyo on Friday.

His Imperial Majesty is seen mounted on His favorite charger, Hatsuyuki.

Nippon Heroes Guarding Border Of India-Burma Greet New Year

On Duty in Wild Mountain Terrain, Gallant Japanese Sentries Keep Up Vigil Despite Roar of Ferocious Beasts—Reporter Describes Stirring Scene

By MASANOBU KODAMA
Member of the Navy Press Corps

FROM THE INDIA-BURMESE BORDER, January 6.—The steep Arakan Yoma range, which rises high in the sky like a wall on the Indian-Burmese border, now powerfully displays its grand figure under the rising sun as a natural western defense line of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere. The mountains have been rich in numerous mysteries and legends since olden times, and some parts of the range have never seen human beings with wild tigers and elephants roaring through the dense forests.

Towards the end of last year, I, as the first war correspondent to visit here, scaled the Arakan range, and met Japanese soldiers who keep rigid vigilance over India to the west of the mountains. I passed the New Year's Eve, fearing the dreadful roar of tigers that echoed in the dense forest, and greeted the first sunrise of the New Year in this mysterious mountain range.

Just before scaling the mountain range, I spent a night at a certain town along the bank of the Irrawaddy River. The twinkling Milky Way approached my eyes in a surprisingly large figure. The mist, which dimly rises from the river, appeared like a "milk screen" in the starlight. Beyond the river was the Arakan Yoma range looming like a giant, marking off the dark night. At dawn, I crossed the Irrawaddy River that began to show its beautiful figure in purple. Far beyond the endlessly rolling waves of hills on the great plateau stood the towering Arakan range which last night seemed to me so close a range.

Meets Sturdy Arakans

Stoutly-built and fearless looking mountain farmers of the Arakan race smilingly greeted me raising their hands, with a somewhat bashful expression on their face. Towards 4 p.m., I had already entered a mountain path which was thickly forested. Apparently taken aback by a sudden intruder, a large pack of wild monkeys jumped from tree to tree, screaming. Nuts and twigs fell scattering. Squirrels ran across the mountain path hurriedly. They gazed at me with teasing eyes from the foot or the shade of trees. As I stood on a mountain-pass towards the twilight, a most magnificent view met my eyes—the crimson setting sun, about to sink in a western range, turned red the peaks of mountains that rose beautifully like rolling waves, and the great golden colored Irrawaddy River flowed far below in the direction of the east.

That night I put up at a mountain-hut. It may not be adequate to call it a mountain hut; it is a mere house of roof only—a miscanthus-roofed house lying flat on the ground. "Welcome, strangers," With this remark, a certain number of Japanese soldiers with thickly grown moustaches shook my hands. They heartily entertained me with broiled peacock meat. I throughly enjoyed the dinner. The following day the path began to become more and more steep, revealing the true figure of the steep Arakan Yoma range. The waves of innumerable large and small mountains running from north to south, and deep valleys, some of which were invisible due to fog, thread through the mountains. As far as eyes could reach, the mountains seemed to form a sea of bamboo. I finally came out to a place where the sea of bamboo was mercilessly being ruffled. It was apparently being trampled by a herd of wild elephants, the bamboo grove being pressed down as by stone mortars. The sunlight was furiously intense. In sharp contrast to the shivering cold at night, the hotness in the daytime was really unbearable.

Many Indians Perish

As I unconsciously peeped into the shade of a rock, I found there a gruesome skeleton of a human being, and a rusted flask abandoned on the ground. Right on this Arakan path running from a distance,

(Continued on Page 2)

Shonan Population Approximately 770,000 As Order Is Restored

Domei

SHONAN, January 7.—Figures released by the municipal authorities here show that the estimated population of Shonan Island at the end of December, 1942, was 769,000 or an increase of about 10,000 compared with 760,000 in January, 1941. In line with the restoration of peace and order in the Malai peninsula and the authorities' decentralizing population policy, the population of the island has almost reached the normal level it was said.

NEW CAMPAIGN TO TEST STUDENTS' GRIT DECIDED

Education Ministry Designates Period for Special Winter Training Events

By way of paying special tribute to the gallant Japanese officers and men who are defying all hardships and fulfilling their appointed tasks in the frigid Aleutians area and on the Russo-Manchoukuo frontier, the Education Ministry has decided to take full advantage of the cold weather now prevailing by launching a Students Training Campaign from January 21 to February 4, it has officially been announced.

According to the decision, all university students down to national school pupils in the country will be required to participate in the campaign.

During the designated period, winter exercises in fencing and judo, as well as endurance marches, mass gymnastic exercises, labor service, and training in skiing and skating will be conducted.

To Study in Japan

Domei

PEKING, January 7.—Six students who have been selected by the Education Department of the North China Political Affairs Commission to study in Japan are scheduled to leave here on January 15. They are expected to be enrolled in specified courses for one year at the various leading universities in Japan including the Tokyo, Kyushu, Kyoto Imperial Universities and the Bunrika University.

HIS MAJESTY REVIEWS PICKED UNITS OF ARMY IN NEW YEAR FUNCTION

CONSTRUCTION WORK IN JAVA INTENSIFIED

Rich New Resources Discovered In Addition to Plentiful Supply of Other Goods

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

DJAKARTA, January 7.—With the advent of the first New Year since the conclusion of the Japanese punitive campaign in the former Dutch territories, reconstruction work in Java has been carried on at a redoubled pace. During the brief period of nine months since last March, various important departments of the island have been restored to the post-war status, thanks to the frantic efforts of various authorities concerned, coupled with the ever-increasing pro-Japanese sentiment of the natives.

With the arrival of the New Year, the islanders have set out on a "fresh battle of reconstruction" with the successful termination of the War of Greater East Asia as its only standard.

New natural resources for the production of war materials which were not even dreamed of in the days of the Netherlands East Indies' domination, have been discovered. Not only that but there is an abundance of such agricultural products as rubber, sugar and quinine. Consequently, the Japanese military authorities have cautiously carried on a well-planned production of these goods, directing them for military purposes or reserving them as materials for the protracted war or shipping them to various parts of the southern regions. This year, too, the authorities are intending to accelerate the plan so as to make great contribution to Japan's fighting strength as well as to the living of the people in the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Experts to Aid

With regard to such agricultural products as rice and Indian corn, almost no damage was sustained in the flood of the last year end. Moreover, in order to reform and improve the means of cultivating these products, the military authorities are doing their utmost by holding special courses on farming in various parts of the island. Japanese agricultural experts specially dispatched for this purpose are teaching the natives how to better their farming and to utilize vacant lots. Thus, the authorities concerned expect to go a step further than the complete self-sufficiency of foodstuffs for the islanders and play a role of becoming the provisions department of the southern military areas.

Then as regards the clothing problem, which is viewed as extremely important in wartime Java, a five-year cotton growing scheme has already been established as was announced sometime ago. With the dry season just ahead, this plan is going to be put into practice in Eastern Java on a large scale under the proper guidance of Japanese experts. Besides this scheme, preparatory researches are steadily being made also for the establishment of a light industry in Java.

Furthermore, as has already been announced, the building of small-sized wooden steamers is being carried on on a large scale at various dockyards of the island. As the launched wooden ships have shown an unexpectedly good result, the day will not be long when these unique ships will carry Japanese commodities to the fighting front, the Japanese-occupied territories and to the Japanese mainland.

DARLAN ASSASSIN KNOWN

The French Government now has the details concerning the name and person of the Darlan assassin and is planning to make an official announcement shortly, according to a Vichy dispatch to Domei, dated January 7.

The communique further revealed that, according to rumors the assassin is a young Degaullist named Borne de la Chapel, son of a newspaper reporter.

GOEBBELS PREDICTS BRITISH DOWNFALL

Only Victory by Axis Powers Will End War, Says Reich Propaganda Minister

Domei

BERLIN, January 6.—German Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels, in an article published in the weekly magazine Das Reich, predicted that the downfall of the British Empire is a certainty. Dr. Goebbels wrote in substance as follows:

"Politicians in London are trying to offset the losses suffered by England in its fighting capacity, prestige, and territorial integrity, but in spite of this, there are still some sober people in Britain who can clearly perceive the fact that the British Empire will ultimately be demolished either by the Axis nations or by being subordinated to the United States.

"There is nothing more stupid and foolish as Churchill's futile attempt to separate the nationals of the Axis countries from their leaders. Does Churchill think that the people of the Axis nations will rise and support him on the basis of his bickerings of prescribed humanitarianism?

"These Axis countries are firmly determined to triumph in this war. We do not know when this war will be concluded but we will never sheath our swords until the enemy despots and tyrants have been completely wiped out. With firm belief in our final victory, we will march forward, overcoming every obstacle and bearing all sacrifices."

SECRET PACT IS EXPOSED

De Gaulle's 'Promise' to Churchill Revealed by French Journal

An expose of the secret pact existing between Charles De Gaulle and Prime Minister Churchill was made in an article submitted by Count Monduit, an influential De Gaullist residing in London, to the January 7 edition of "Le Matin," it was reported in a dispatch to Domei from Vichy dated the same day.

The article revealed that in the aforementioned pact, De Gaulle promised to place a portion of the French colonies and the coastal regions of Dover Strait within British territory for an unlimited period in return for British aid upon conclusion of the present war, it is reported.

U-BOAT IN MISSISSIPPI

Makes Bold Advance Upstream to Point Off New Orleans

The daring attempt of a single German U-boat to destroy suspensions over the Mississippi River by making a spectacular advance upstream to a point several miles from New Orleans is told in a Lisbon dispatch, dated January 7, to Domei, in reporting a radiocast from Berlin.

The report further stated that the Reich submarine was discovered by an American warcraft but was able to make safe escape into the Mexican Gulf. It may be recalled that the American and Canadian public were previously thrown into a frenzy of terror by the bold maneuver made by another German submarine up the St. Lawrence River.

Nippon Culture Hall

Domei

SALZBURG, January 7.—Ceremonies for the opening of a branch hall of the Japan-German Cultural Hall of Berlin were held today at Salzburg, the home of German cultural traditions. In response to the opening speech of the representative of the German Government, Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima, Japanese Ambassador to Germany delivered a congratulatory address in which he urged closer cultural relations between Japan and Germany.

50,000 Strong Participate in Brilliant Affair At Yoyogi Ground

100,000 SEE EVENT

500 Warplanes Also Fly Past Imperial Stand; Tanks March Through City

His Majesty the Emperor reviewed the picked troops of His mighty military forces at the Yoyogi parade ground Friday morning.

The occasion was the annual New Year military review.

It was a brilliant affair, marking the first of the military functions of the year of 2,603, which is to see the nation triumph conclusively over America, Britain and their allies in arms in the War of Greater East Asia.

The troops which had the honor of passing in review before His Majesty the Emperor were from the corps stationed in Tokyo.

The forces, more than 50,000 strong, were under the command of General Kotaro Nakamura.

100,000 People Present

The event was witnessed by more than 100,000 people who lined the spacious parade ground.

Among persons who were privileged to attend the review were nearly 1,000 men who have rendered signal services to the cause of expanding the nation's productive power.

His Majesty the Generalissimo left the Palace in an informal motor cortege at 9:35 a.m. His Imperial Majesty, clad in military uniform, with the supplementary decorations of the Grand Order of the Chrysanthemum and the First Class Order of the Golden Kite, rode in the company of General Shigeru Hasunuma, Chief Aide-de-Camp.

Tsuneo Matsudaira, Minister of the Imperial Household, Admiral Saburo Hyakutake, Grand Chamberlain, and other members of the Imperial suite followed.

The Imperial cortege arrived at the Yoyogi parade ground at 9:58 a.m.

The military band struck up the national anthem Kimigayo.

His Imperial Majesty was greeted by His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu, His Imperial Highness Prince Mikasa, and other Princes of the Blood who had reached the ground prior to the arrival of the Imperial cortege and by high officials and officers who in line were standing at attention.

His Imperial Majesty proceeded to the Imperial resting chamber.

At 10:02 a.m. His Majesty the Generalissimo mounted the Imperial mount, Hatsuyuki. With Aide-de-Camp Kenichi Ogata leading the way, His Imperial Majesty proceeded to the place of the review. His Imperial Majesty was followed by various Imperial Princes, General Nakamura, commander of the troops participating in the review, General Hasunuma, Chief Aide-de-Camp. Prime Minister and concurrently War Minister General Hideki Tojo, other high military officers, and foreign military attaches.

At the head of the procession rode Sergeant Major Shinkichi Tsukui, bearing the Imperial standard.

Inspection Begins

The inspection of the forces began. His Imperial Majesty rode past the troops from the Omden side of the parade ground to the Sanya side.

At 10:23 a.m., after the inspection which lasted for 20 minutes, His Majesty the Generalissimo, on horseback proceeded to the Imperial stand.

General Nakamura, commander of the forces, drew his service sword. The military band, standing in the space in front of the Imperial stand began to play the Fusonokyoku.

The march of the troops in review before the Imperial stand began.

The troops of the Second Corps of the Eastern Military District were at the head of file after file of troops passing before the Imperial stand.

To each unit as it marched past His Imperial Majesty graciously

(Continued on Page 2)

NIPPON HEROES GREET NEW YEAR

(Continued From Page 1)

a dreadful tragedy occurred towards the beginning of last February. The poor Indian people, who left Burma at the cruel British order of retreat, surged on this path like tidal waves in order to cross the steep Arakan Yoma range. Some 100,000 innocent Indians were driven into this mountain by the merciless British. Of this number, only less than 20,000 hardly managed to return to their native land. In fact, as many as 80,000 poor Indian folks succumbed to hunger and pestilence. They say that even now, skeletons are found in the deep valleys and small boxes containing rings and jewellery are being dug out from time to time. The skeleton I happened to find here must be one of the poor 80,000 Indians. As my thoughts revolt at the cruelty of the British, a vulture calmly flies overhead in a large circle.

Right now I stand in the Arakan mountains with the eye-piercing sunshine and the blue sky above, but as I recall the terrific tragedy that happened here, a most ghastly scene spreads before my eyes. We passed the night with bonfires burning around the hut. I was told that tigers would crawl out to attack us if the fire went out.

Today is New Year's Eve. An endless string of mountains greeted me as I went on. Towards noon when I reached a peak, a line of miscanthus-colored light came into sight on the border of closely resembling mountain and sky far in the left hand direction. The Indian Ocean! An indescribable emotion surged up in my heart. The same night I put up in a tent of Lieutenant Toshio Kono, a commander of the Akuta Unit, who hails from Kochi City in Shikoku Island. The Japanese Army heroes were rhythmically pounding out rice-cakes. The entrance of the tent was decorated with the New Year's decoration pines, with huge Arakan bamboo attached to them, but banana leaves were used instead of pine needles.

Lieutenant Kono told me that tigers "visit" the tent once in a while. The night before last one of the oxen in the ox-shed was killed by a tiger. My soldiers jumped out of the tent at the fearful roar of an animal, but they couldn't find anything because of the darkness. The next morning they found to their amazement a half-eaten ox lying near the mountain path. The Lieutenant laughingly said: "With remaining half of the poor ox, we made sukiyaki. It was very nice, anyway, for it was the first time that we got a share from the tiger. It was just ten days ago, a coolie was about to be taken away by a tiger. The coolie and his chums were sleeping in the so-called roof-hut. The tiger stealthily sneaked up to the hut, and stretching his front paw into the hut, laid his hand on the shoulder of the coolie. The coolie shrieked at the top of his voice, and all his pals in the hut sprang to their feet. The tiger seemed no less frightened than they, and he hurriedly took to his heels. The wound on the coolie's shoulder was five inches long and about one inch deep." This is an Arakan evening story which gave me the creeps, excitingly related by Lieutenant Kono who is a graduate of Keio University, and was formerly the chief of the Toyooka Office of Public Works in Hyogo Prefecture.

Greet New Year in Mountain

As the interesting narrative of an Arakan evening story ended, we opened a can of pineapples and ate the sweet fruit. We used toothpicks made of prickles of a porcupine. The soldiers told me that a porcupine was caught alive a couple of days ago just in front of the hut. We sat chatting and eating until the small hours of the morning. The midnight of the Arakan was very lively with screaming of queer birds and of monkeys. Suddenly overwhelming the noise of these small animals and birds, a terrible roar echoed in the mountains. It was the roar of a man-eating tiger. Simultaneously with the roar, birds and monkeys became deadly silent, as if frozen with fear. Following the sinister silence, the "small inhabitants" of the forest again began to scream, with an undisguised sign of uneasiness.

Gee, it's cold. I couldn't suppress my trembling even though I covered my body with three rolls of blanket. Then as the first ray of the glorious rising sun glittered from the mountain top, the Japanese war heroes deeply bowed toward the Imperial Palace in the direction of the east, with their swords flashing in the sun. Worshipping the first sunrise of the new glorious year 1943 in the Arakan Yoma range on the Indian-Burmese border, the war heroes appeared to have been deeply moved.

Chinese Banks Expand

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, January 5.—The Bank of China and the Bank of Communications have made plans for the establishment of branches or offices in Nanking, Soochow and Wusih with a view to granting loans for the development of agriculture and industries in the interior and to absorbing idle capital to inland points.

Nation's Military Might Shown in Annual Review

More than 100,000 people witnessed the Grand Military Review held at the Yoyogi Parade Grounds on Friday morning, the first of the military functions for the New Year. The photo shows tank units after the march past before the Imperial stand while overhead are seen part of the 500 planes which participated in the review.

(Passed by the War Ministry)

F.D.R. SPEECH BASED ON DUBIOUS FIGURES

U.S. President's Message to Congress Seen Conglomeration of Empty Phrases

In his message to Congress, Franklin D. Roosevelt, other than declaring, "The Red army succeeded in stopping the German advance at Stalingrad and the United States stopped the Japanese advance in the Battle of the Coral Sea," said nothing notable concerning actual warfare in the last year, according to a January 7 Domei dispatch from Buenos Aires.

However, in regard to the production of war supplies, Roosevelt, in his usual manner, quoted ridiculously large figures and declared that victory would come to America and its allies because "once the tremendously powerful factories of the democracies start to move they will become the most powerful force on earth." In this vein Roosevelt's message stated as follows:

"The reason why the Axis will be defeated can be found in the figures for production during the last year. A year ago the government made public the expansion program for factories and docks in the country. Some of the American leaders looked upon these figures as fantastic but the greater part of American citizenry did not lose their belief. Of course, because with experience gained in war, certain changes had to be made in the original plans and the whole of the expansion program was not realized. However, what was accomplished surpassed actual needs. During 1942 America produced 48,000 war planes; 5,500 in December alone. During that period it produced 56,000 fighting vehicles, 670,000 machine-guns, 21,000 anti-tank guns, and 180,000,000 rounds of artillery ammunition. At the same time, America's fighting forces increased from 2,000,000 to 7,000,000 and of that number more than 1,500,000 have already been sent overseas."

GREW WARNS AMERICANS

Prolonged War Would Be Disadvantageous to U.S., Says Diplomat

Joseph Clark Grew, former United States Ambassador to Japan, speaking at Philadelphia on the evening of January 6, declared that a prolonged war would be disadvantageous to the United States, reports a January 7 dispatch from Lisbon to Domei, relaying a New York wire. In his address he said that in order to defeat Japan, America must strike Japan before she is able to strengthen her captured territory. In the present state, Japan will be able to become undefeatable, he said.

Today's Press Comments

Saturday, January 9, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Neutral Nations and Mediterranean Situation

YOMIURI-HOCHI—With the war in North Africa developing as it is, the world now notes with interest and concern how the Iberian peninsula will move. While America and Britain fight in North Africa with the intention to form a second front in Europe, the spreading of warfare in North Africa throughout the Mediterranean must be expected. Such a development will of course have serious effects on the various neutral nations lining the Mediterranean.

Immediately after America invaded North Africa, Spain's foreign minister visited Portugal and the two nations made firmer their structure for neutrality. Because of their geographical position these two nations cannot escape the effects of the war in North Africa. Spanish Morocco is already threatened by the Anglo-American forces and the homeland of Spain itself feels a serious uneasiness with agitated Anglo-American activity going on at Gibraltar. The same goes for Portugal. The Portuguese islands of Azores and Madeira have, since the beginning of the war in Europe, been looked upon by America with open covetousness.

It has already been established that America and Britain do not hesitate to ignore international law and violate neutral land. In the Mediterranean the Anglo-American position is weak in comparison with that of the Axis: it has especially outstanding weaknesses in the western Mediterranean and there is no room for doubt that they will consider the invasion of Spain and Portugal. In recent days America and Britain have been seeking some excuse to interfere in the Iberian Peninsula. By their interference America and Britain has led numerous nations to ruin in this war. And the Iberian Peninsula they intend as their next victim.

Another nation which is closely connected with developments in the Mediterranean is the neutral nation Turkey. Sixty percent of Turkey's trade is through the Mediterranean and the effects of the European war on it are as great as those on Spain and Portugal. And Turkey is surrounded on three sides by anti-Axis powers.

These three nations . . . Spain, Portugal and Turkey . . . have up till now succeeded in fighting against great odds to maintain neutrality. With the developments of war in North Africa, what they must do now to hold to their neutrality is to work together for the strengthening of their neutral structure.

Since the beginning of the war Turkey's economic relations with Germany have become closer, and Spain is part of the anti-Comintern line. If these three nations recogn- Germany have become closer, and make firm their belief and trust in the Axis, then the schemes of Anglo-America will end in complete frustration.

A Misleading Presidential Message to the Congress

NIPPON SANGYO—The message sent by President Roosevelt to the 78th session of Congress was published on January 7. The message contained little about the reverses which have been suffered by the American forces in the war. The principal part of the document was an attempt to induce the American people to give closer cooperation to the Government in the conduct of the war.

A White Book was published by the State Department on January 3. In all probability the President thought that all he had to say had been said in the White Book. This probably is the explanation of his failure to say things definitely regarding the situation in his message to the Congress. His message which did not touch on matters on which full information is desired by the American people is further evidence that he is the upholder of the democratic principle he wants the world to believe him to be.

The President in his message attempted to explain away the ill-success of the American and British forces in the war. Speaking of the defeats which have been suffered by the American forces in the South Pacific and North Africa he said that these defeats would not affect the American program of increasing the striking power of the American forces.

Even the President could not close his eyes to the fact that the main theater of fighting is in areas where American and British influence was dominent prior to the war. The Axis Powers have carried the battle into territories where there are vital American and British interests. This is a fact that gives the lie to the statement of President Roosevelt that the defeats which have been sustained by the American forces would not stand in the way of getting them in a position where they can engage in offensive operations against the Axis Powers.

BRITAIN ATTACKS AMERICA FOR STRICT CENSORSHIP

Says Correspondents Prohibited From Cabling Speeches Criticizing England

MADRID.—Complaints against irregularities in applying the press censorship in the United States are being voiced by The Times of London, according to the London correspondent of the Madrid paper Ya.

The correspondent emphasizes that numerous British papers have repeatedly complained of the fact that their correspondents in the United States are no longer allowed to send "either editorials from the New York Times or official speeches by State Secretaries or other leading personages in public life whenever they contain criticism of the British Empire."

Similar restrictions have now also been decreed in dealing with the late affair of Admiral Jean F. Darlan and with reference to the very sharp differences of opinion existing between Britain and the United States, which is likewise regarded as undesirable news.

Recently, the British press has been suppressing all reports from their foreign correspondents dealing with differences among the Allies.

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F.D.R.'S SPEECH CALLED APOLOGY

(Continued From Page 1)

cooperating with Chungking to air-raid the principal cities of Nippon, to effect landings on the European continent and the like, conducting "typewriter warfare" which he himself had ridiculed.

Digs Up Old Slogan

Apparently hard put to it to place life in the United States on thorough wartime footing amid the seething opposition to dictatorial tendencies on the part of the Roosevelt Administration, he comes out with a two-year old slogan: "Freedom from Want" and, on the other hand, curries favor with labor by pointing out the absorption of the unemployed into the war industry. Asking the American people for endurance, he seeks to placate capitalists by declaring that economic stability is the chief aim of the Administration.

Just as the White Book published shortly before the delivery of this message seeks to defend the foreign policy of the Roosevelt regime as part of its Congress preparations, the message is filled with deep anxiety to prevent the alienation of public feeling from the present government. For a document purporting to incite the people to go forward, it is singularly lacking in spirit or conviction.

No matter how eloquent Roosevelt may wax, however, or how far the American people should be moved by the magic of his phraseology, concludes the Asahi, it is nothing to us who rely on deeds, not words. Whatever the presidential message may say, the facts speak in unmistakable terms of the unsurmountable difficulties gripping our enemy.

F.D.R. Due for Attacks

The Mainichi says that in view of active opposition existing in the United States to the chicanery being practised by the Roosevelt Administration in camouflaging the American defeats and failures and under-estimating the strengths of Germany, Italy and Nippon, Congress is not likely to be under any illusion as to what the avowals and allegations of the presidential message are worth. The same paper expects many acute criticisms to be directed against the government not only by the Republicans, who have lately intensified their opposition to the existing regime, but also by some of the Democrats. It would be interesting to watch the mudslinging to lay the blame for the pitiable manner in which the war has been conducted by the United States.

The journal sees in the presidential suggestion of his ambition to conquer the world and declaration of his intention to disarm Germany, Italy and Nippon a singular lack of diplomatic common sense, which is liable merely to strengthen the determination of the Axis nations to win and to alienate the feeling of neutrals. His huge production figures surprise nobody. He himself admits that even at the forced pace of last year the volumes of output have not attained the scheduled levels. The irrational speed-up of last year is bound to betray itself in results for this year, thus exposing the gaudy propaganda in its true light.

Von Arnim Appointed To Head Axis Forces In Tunisian Sector

The German High Command announced on January 7 that General Hans Heinrich von Arnim has been appointed to replace Lieutenant-General Walter Nehring, Commander of the African Corps, as the Supreme Commander of the Axis forces in Tunisia, according to a dispatch to Domei from Berlin. The report further revealed that General Arnim is already in command at the Tunisian front.

Yorktown's Sinking Told by A.P. Scribe

(Continued From Page 1)

'I give up my craft' was hoisted on the Yorktown. Like a huge wounded whale the Yorktown was floating with its body listed omincusly. As there was possibility to carry the Yorktown in tow, the destroyer Hamman came very near the Yorktown. A Japanese submarine which unnoticedly drew near the enemy aircraft carrier discharged torpedoes, which hit both the Yorktown and Hamman.

Men Wounded

"Officers and men of the Hamman at once plunged into the water, but, as torpedoes carried by the destroyer exploded, many of them were seriously wounded. The Yorktown, heavily crippled, was floating overnight, but it sank on the following morning, due to flooding. Sailors who were rescued before the Yorktown sank were seen seeing off their aircraft carrier going into the depth of the water from aboard a destroyer which was steaming around the Yorktown. Some sailors were crying as their aircraft carrier was gradually swallowed by the waves."

CURTIN SCORES BETTING

Diverts Laborers' Attention to Boost National Savings

SAIGON.—Searching inquiry into illegal bookmaking in Australia was ordered by Prime Minister John Curtin, who complained that such activity was seriously restricting the investment of savings in war loans and war savings.

Curtin warned that when the inquiry had been completed, he would deal in a most drastic manner with "bootleg bookmaking" Australian workers, he explained, who had been putting 10 shillings a week into war savings were now diverting their money to illegal betting rackets associated with the race track.

HIS MAJESTY REVIEWS TROOPS

(Continued From Page 1)

made a military salute.

His Imperial Highness Captain Prince Takahiko Asaka, son of His Imperial Highness General Prince Yasuhiko Asaka, was observed at the head of a unit in the parade of infantry troops.

After the infantry, followed the engineering units and mountain artillery corps.

Here the rythym of the military march quickened. The parade of the mechanized units got under way. Row after row of tanks, the glory of the mechanized units of the Imperial Army, thundered past the Imperial stand.

Army Planes Appear

At 10:43 a.m. more than 500 army planes appeared over the parade ground. They were under the command of Lieutenant-General Sadamu Abe. In formation they droned past the Imperial stand.

After the tank units, passed in review the field artillery units, followed by the anti aircraft batteries and motorized gun units.

The last troops to march past the Imperial stand were the cavalry units.

The review was at an end at 11:08 a.m.

His Imperial Majesty left the parade ground at 11:15 a.m. to return to the Palace.

The tank units which participated in the review paraded in two groups through the streets of Tokyo in the afternoon.

One group, in a single file, started from Harajiku. The route ran over Shibuya, Furukawabashi, Kanasugicho, Shimbashi, Kyobashi, Kayabacho, and Shinobashi. The parade ended at Midoricho.

The other group, also in column, started from the Sanya entrance to the Yoyogi parade ground. It sped by way of Shinjuku, Katamachi, and Ushigome Yanagicho. At Kudanshita the men left the Iron Lions as the tanks are called and stood at attention for a moment with their heads turned in the direction of the Yasukuni Shrine.

The march was resumed along a course which lay along Iwamotocho, Okachimachi, Azumabashi, and Oshiage Station.

The procession ended at Kinshicho.

FOOD SUPPLY AMPLE

OSLO.—Norway's food supplies for 1943 have been secured, the Norwegian Food Minister announced over the wireless recently.

With the import of 180,000 tons of bread gain, bread rations will not be cut, at least not before next autumn. The same applies to sugar, large shipments of which have been received from Germany and Denmark.

Potato supplies are also sufficient for the year.

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IN THE MYSTERIOUS JUNGLES OF THE ANDAMANS

A Party of Brave Japanese Explorers Goes in Search of Cannibals—'We Prepare For An Attack by Poisoned Arrows'

By DAIGORO TAMEDA
Member of the Navy Press Corps

IN the Bay of Bengal lies a group of islands known as the Andamans. Here lie Little Andaman and North Andaman, legended habitat of unseen cannibal tribes. Here lie countless islets of mystery, realm of the unknown, the unseen, and the unexplored. It was to investigate these regions veiled in secrecy and mystery that we turned our course toward the island of Naruncondan, Mt. Fuji of the Andamans.

Two days and two nights of steady cruising brought us to Port Blair. It was here that we met an old, wizened Indian doctor, who warned us solemnly of the dangers facing us.

"First, ere you land," he droned in a low, unfaltering monotone, "sound your siren loud and long. Sail, then, twice around the island. There will be many who will flee into the heart of the jungle upon hearing the siren's shrill cry. They are fierce and dangerous, these people, and they may do you harm. Mark your way well through the thick jungle that you may retrace your steps. Be ever prepared for sudden attacks from the direction of the four winds, for they are well versed in the use of bows and arrows, these people."

We continued our journey toward Naruconda. The day was clear, and beneath the crystalline transparency of blue waters, myriads of fish were swimming lazily by. We sailed idly around Sister Island, and fixed our telescope on the dimly visible Narucondan. A dead volcano, its shores were gray with leaden, volcanic rocks. Its interior appeared a tangled mass of thick, twining jungleland. It looked indescribably lonely and forsaken.

Reaches Island

The waters around the island were lashing angrily against the rocky shore. Sailing rapidly around the islet, we found a suitable place to land somewhere along the southwestern coast. Here, transferring to a cutter, we fought our way to the shore. Against the fiercely undulating waves, we drifted hither and yon, making but little headway. After what seemed an interminable length of time, we finally reached the shore, drenched, fatigued, but nonetheless jubilant.

The beach was covered with white, stone-like substance, which, to all appearances, seemed like bleached, human bones. We shivered slightly under the warm, afternoon sun.

Dividing ourselves into two groups, we made our way into the densely thicketed jungle. Here a network of vines and bamboo trees formed a thick, seemingly impenetrable barrier. The ground was moist and slippery, a cold, clammy surface of wet, red clay. Working our way deeper into the dark forest, we found not a sign of living thing. Only the trees grew larger, thicker, denser. It was quiet, lonely, a dead, tomb-like atmosphere.

We went further into the interior. Suddenly a slight rustle startled us, and we saw the indolent movement of a lizard as it glided indifferently into the sanctuary of a low bush. Now we saw an occasional bright-plummaged bird perched carelessly high among the towering trees, and once we saw a group of large, beady eyed hawks, watching us stoically from among the thick foliage. Of human or animal life there was not a sign. We shivered slightly in the quiet, sepulchral jungle, and turned once again toward the shore.

N. Sentinel Looms Ahead

We sailed further west, and presently discerned the vague, distant outline of North Sentinel. In this vicinity, too, the water was rough, and we made our way with difficulty toward the island. From the distance, it looked like some small, level stone covered with dark, green moss.

Rounding the island in two hours, we were startled at its deceiving appearance. It was thickly wooded, an island of hills, slopes, and vales, and from our ship, some of the trees appeared more than a hundred feet in height.

The island itself was bordered with a stretch of calm, mirror like water some 200 meters in width. It was strange to witness the glass surface of the transparent water surrounding the island surging suddenly into wild, heaving waves some 200 meters from the shore.

Suddenly, a black figure came into sight, but from the distance we were unable to discern whether it was a man or a woman. Upon sighting our ship, the dark figure, probably a member of the Jarawa tribe, turned toward the tangled denseness of the jungle and disappeared into its dark interior.

Preparing ourselves for an attack by poisoned arrows, we landed on the sandy shore. Here, in the soft, loose sand, we found a myriad of small, base footprints, leading into the mysterious depth of the jungle. We followed the tracks toward their hiding place somewhere in the jungleland.

In the thicket the footprints disappeared, for blanketed with layers of dry, dead leaves, the floor of the forest bore no tale of the whence or whereabout of the imprints.

The trees in the jungle were unbelievably tall, ranging from fifty to eighty feet in height. To climb them was an impossibility. We ploughed our way further into the jungle, but for hundreds of feet ahead of us the only things that met our eyes were huge, silent trees. Their roots, here and there, appeared to have been dug, but whether by man or beast, it was difficult to tell.

Like Desolate Island

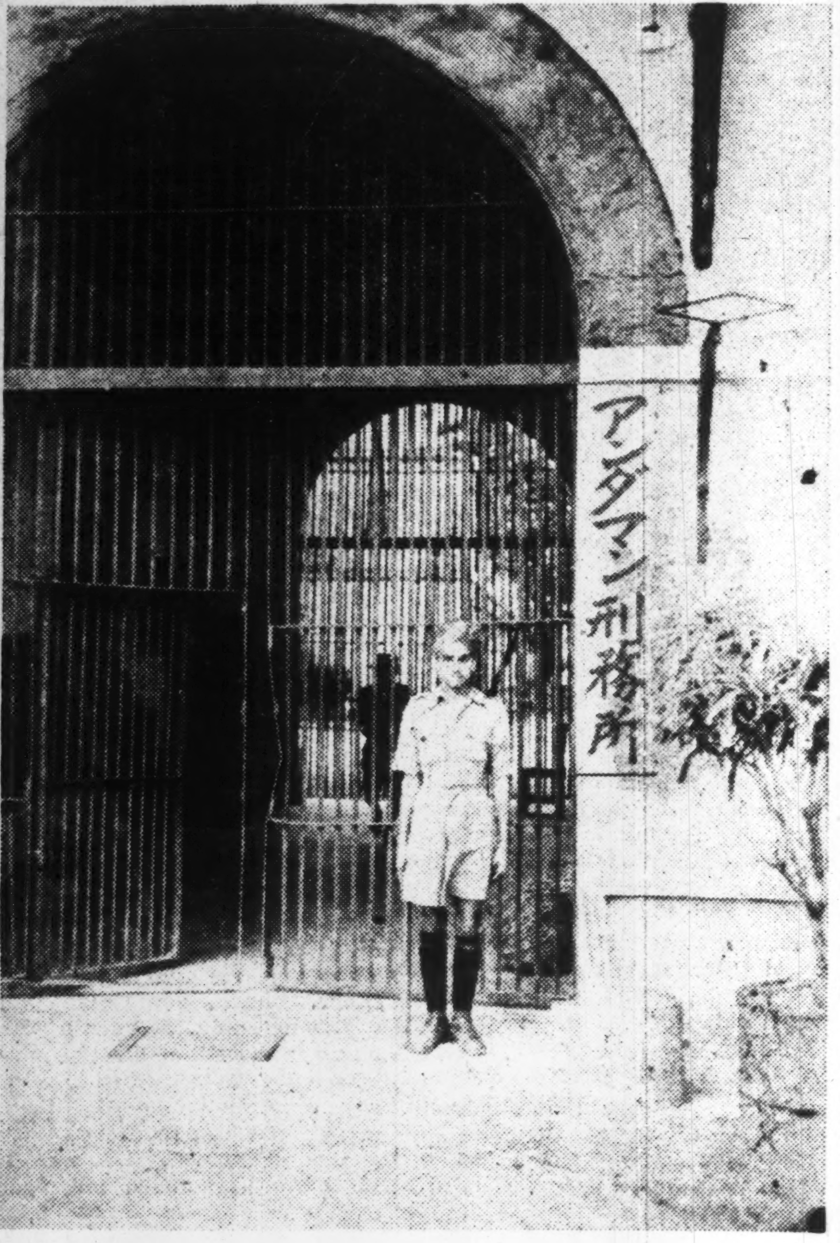
We went further into the stillness of the jungle, and found the tell-tale sign of embers. Further on we discovered newly-chopped tree stumps, hewn by some sharp, hatchet-like implement. Yet, despite the tell-tale signs of human existence on the island, we saw not a trace of a single living creature. The island appeared completely devoid of living things.

We wondered how the inhabitants subsisted, for we found the island scarce in fruit and vegetable and completely lacking in fresh water. Furthermore, the closest neighboring island was some 30 miles distant, making communication almost an impossibility, with the waters surrounding the island inconceivably high and rough, travel by canoe, if the inhabitants so happened to employ them, became virtually impossible. The island was a veritable prison, shut in by the raging waters of the Indian Ocean.

We continued our exploring, but only the stillness of the jungle greeted our wanderings. We saw not a sign of a single living creature, man or beast. The island seemed lonely, desolate, a world forsaken and forgotten. Finally, giving up all hope of meeting a living soul, we returned to the ship.

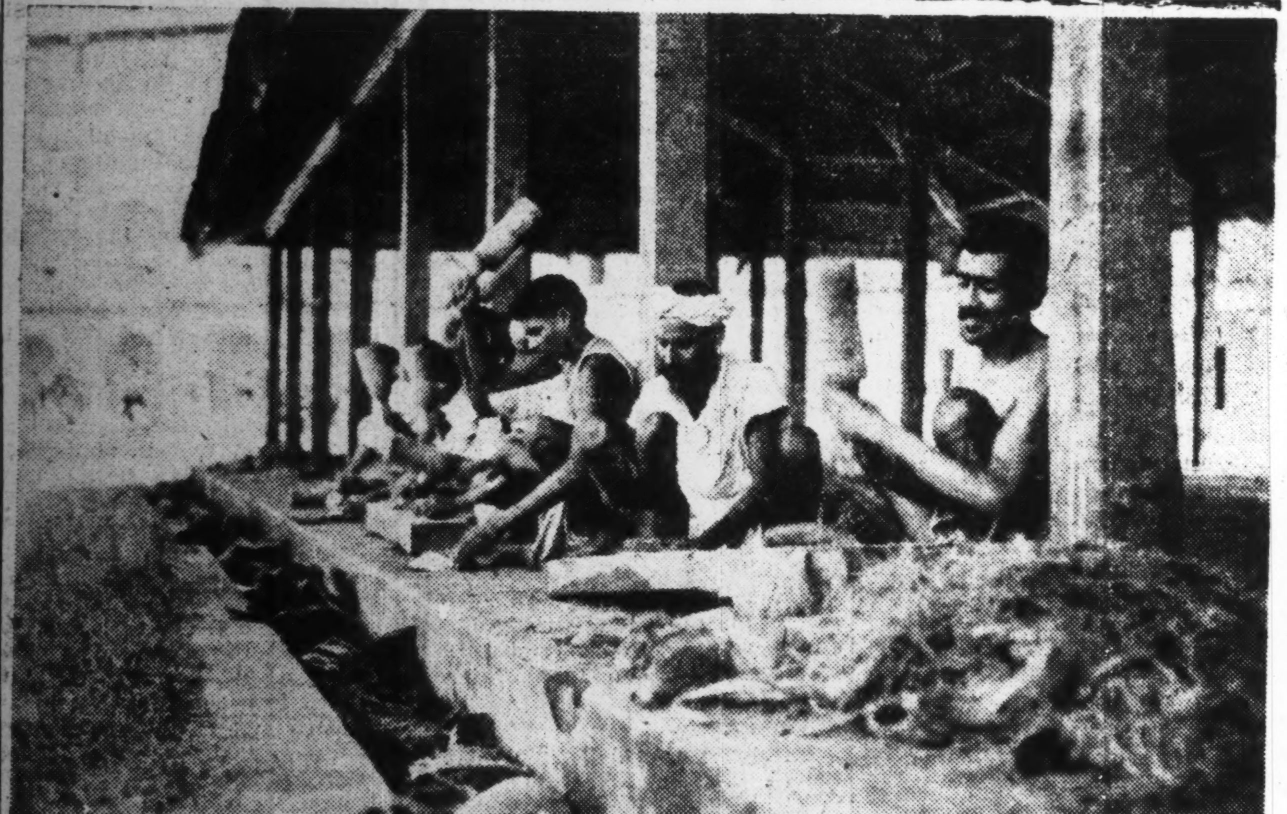
As we sailed from her shores, the island seemed shrouded ever more in mystery, enigmatic, inscrutable, unfathomable. To this day Andamans remain a land of the unknown, the unseen, and the unexplored, a legendary habitat of a weird cannibal tribe, unconfirmed, undispelled, a mystery and an enigma. It is the land where fantasy lends her hands and shapes her legends, unverified and yet undispelled.

Under New Order



Gateway to the Big House—Andaman Prison, with a Sikh, freed from British fetters, proudly and determinedly fulfilling sentry duty under Japanese supervision.

(Passed by the Navy Ministry)



Even felons come in for a share of Japanese magnanimity. Above scene shows convicts in the Andaman penitentiary cheerfully hammering away at coconut shells to procure fibers for the manufacture of garments.

(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

U.S. HARDSHIPS SEEN IN RATION MEASURES

Difficulties in Shipping, Lease-Lend, Supplying of Forces Cause Adoption of System

BERLIN, January 6.—The recently inaugurated rationing of meat, butter, margarine, bacon, vegetable oil, cream, cheese, milk, chocolate, coffee and sugar in the United States and the increasing probability of rationing cards for wearing apparel in that country clearly reflects the perplexing difficulties America is confronted with in meeting the severe shipping shortage, supplying its forces abroad and sending lease-lend supplies to Britain and the Soviet Union.

At the same time, these rationing measures prove the fallacy of the American claims that if and when the war ends in their favor, the United States will supply Europe with foodstuffs. It is obvious that if the United States must institute rationing for itslef, there is nothing left for others.

Various guesses are possible regarding the reasons for these rationing measures. In the first place the United States under the Lease Lend Bill is exporting between 20 and 30 per cent of its total foodstuff production to Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and other countries favored by this agreement. The Soviet Government recently insisted on an increase of foodstuff deliveries from the United States. Another reason is probably the fact that there has been a continuous drain of manpower on American agriculture due to the increased labor requirements of the armament industries. Any decrease in the number of people employed in farm work must necessarily entail a decrease in production.

Severe Shipping Shortage

An additional reason for the necessary restrictions in food economy is the transport situation. Owing to the shipping shortage the United States to an ever greater extent must do without importations of overseas foodstuffs, especially from South America. The importation of frozen meat from Argentina has ceased to all practical purposes. In addition, the importation from countries that are nearer to the U.S.A., as for instance Central America, and the West Indies, that is that of sugar, coffee, and tropical fruit, has more and more come to a standstill.

And last but not least, a large percentage of United States coastal shipping is being employed in tasks other than its former one. Bulk cargoes of foodstuffs were preferably carried on inland waterways and by coastwise shipping to the states along the Atlantic seaboard. This is no longer possible to the former extent. Even the Great Lakes tonnage which was highly important for foodstuff transportation within the United States is no longer available to the same extent as before since hundreds of the larger vessels were taken away from there and are now being employed on trans-Atlantic routes.

Futhermore, the 800,000 to one million American soldiers, who today are scattered all over the world, must be supplied to a very large extent directly from the United States. This means not only an additional burden for U.S. overseas transportation, but also a shortage of high grade foodstuffs, in particular canned goods. The supply of canned goods has decreased for the added reason that ever smaller quantities of tin-sheets are being allotted to the American canned goods industry, most of the tin-sheet contingents being absorbed exclusively by the armament industry.

The canned goods shortage hits the American food economy especially hard, for no other country in the world depended so much on this class of food as the United States. The social structure of American households, the lack of cheap servants, the demands made upon numerous housewives by their jobs in offices and factories, and other circumstances resulting from the character of the country have made canned and preserved foods the basis of American alimentation in general. It is hard to imagine how the large American cities will get along without or with considerably less canned goods.

Among the transport problems that have their repercussions in the food situation is the overburdening of railroads due to the restrictions of motor traffic. The American net of railroads is wide-meshed and depends to a far greater extent on motor vehicles for feeding and distributing services than the European railway systems.

War Economy Weak

All these difficulties would not have cropped so soon, that is after 12 months of war, if the Americans knew better how to organize a war economy. When Germany a few years ago made a start with it the Americans had nothing but derision and mockery for the German rationing system. Today, after hardly one year of war the Americans have to tighten their belts considerably, while Germany on the other hand after three years of war is in a position to undertake an admittedly slow, but nevertheless steady increase of food rations. At that, the United States is the richest country in the world, and from a food-economic viewpoint a naturally self-sufficient continent. Germany and Europe, on the other hand, had to fight long and bitterly for their autarchy. If despite this under the pressure of war entirely different results are achieved in the food economies of the United States and those of Germany and Europe this can only be explained by the fact that in the United States there reigns organizational confusion, not to say chaos, while in Germany and Europe the best possible organization exists. This becomes even more striking if the fact is taken into consideration that Europe is being blockaded, while the United States together with Great Britain are claiming that they rule the seas.

Finally the introduction of food rationing cards in the United States goes to show what the American promises of deluging Europe with foodstuffs right after the termination of the war are really worth. This bait, as is well known, is being held out in order to make the European countries favorably inclined towards the United States and make them wish for an American victory. The American assertion that already new enormous stocks of foodstuffs are being held in readiness for this purpose may well be consigned to the scrap-heap as a genuine American bluff in view of the introduction of food rationing cards in the United States.

THREE SPORTS EVENTS SCHEDULED AT Y.C.A.C.

Hockey, Rugby and Basketball Matches to Be Held Over Week-End

Three sports fixtures have been arranged over the week-end at the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club's field in Negishi when the hockey, rugby and basketball teams will see action.

On Saturday afternoon an inter club basketball game between the youngsters and old-timers will be played off from 5 p.m., sharp while the German boys team will play outside opposition on Sunday morning from 10 a.m.

On Sunday afternoon the Club's rugby fifteen will meet the Koko O.Z.C. Club, the kickoff being scheduled for 2.30 p.m.

The annual basketball game between the veterans and the kodomos promises to be a well-contested affair as both teams are equally matched. In last year's contest the veterans managed to eke out a one point victory, and the kodomos are determined to turn the tables this afternoon.

For the veterans M. Fachtmann and Harriss are the two mainstays, both having over 15 years basketball experience. The youngsters will be led by Captain Planas, one of the mainstays on the present team, while both Eymard and Boixo are expected to give him good support. The rugby game tomorrow finds the Club fielding a powerful side and in view of the opposition's strength a good game is expected to result.

The following players are asked to turn out:

Basketball: Veterans—Messrs. M. Fachtmann, Harriss, Schoene, Bielous and Weed. Kodomos—Messrs. J. Planas, F. Planas, DaSilva, Boixo, Eymard and Kranz.

Rugby: Messrs. Swanson, Petroff, Schoene, Schmidt, Lavalle, Harriss (captain), Planas, Agajan, Pestalozzi, Fehlen, Weiss, Weidemann, Mandel, Bernstein, F. Planas.

Reserves: Bernstein, Speringer, Bielous, Boixo.

SPAIN PLANS TO SET UP OWN MARITIME COURTS

Controversies Between Shipping and Insurance Firms Hitherto Settled in London

MADRID.—Spain intends to establish her own maritime courts.

Heretofore controversies between shipping and insurance companies had to be brought before British courts, and even such extreme cases as two Spanish ships colliding in Spanish territorial waters were decided in London.

As Spain has nationalized her shipping insurance system, a kind of court of arbitration is to be established which shall enable quick decisions in all shipping questions.

Representatives from the Ministries of Shipping, Labor and Commerce and Industry as well as of the leading shipping lines are to meet very soon for a conference at which the question of a maritime court is to be thoroughly examined.

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YOUNG foreigner, able to read and write Japanese and translate into German and English, well versed in accounting and other office work, seeks position. Please apply to Box 901, Nippon Times, Kobe.

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Wanted to Exchange

HOUSE, centrally located, Tokyo. Foreigner wants to exchange for house with garden, preferably in Yokohama or Omori. Box 327, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate, bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

KARUIZAWA. Medium-sized house wanted to buy, with ground. If possible furnished. Apply Box 425, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Hire

PIANO: One upright, moderate rent. Particulars obtainable from Otsuka Piano Shokai, 2, Honcho 1-chome, opposite Yokohama Memorial Hall, Tel. 2-2370.

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FURNITURE, radio-gramophone, sewing machines, pianos, cameras, refrigerators, typewriters, clothing, shoes, carpets. Best prices quoted because of special method of buying. Comparison with others invited. Write immediately and we will call. References from clients. Susumu Kusumoto, No. 1, Nagayada, Shibuya-ku, near Ebisu Station.

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FOREIGN furniture, clothes, sewing machines, pianos, gramophones, carpets and refrigerators at very attractive prices. M. Sensui Shoten, 128, 3-chome, Motomachi, Yokohama. Tel. 2-2386.

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Inventor of World's Strongest Magnetic Steel—Dr. Kotaro Honda

• • •

The Twin Tracks of Steel Gleaming in the Sun on His First Train Ride Seized Hold of Young Kotaro's Imagination and Inspired Him to Pursue that Painful Career Wherein He Piled Experiment on Experiment, Research on Research, Until Men Called Him the Steel Wizard of the World

• • •

The Tokaido Highway of the Meiji era in its second decade made a quaint picture with pine trees and little tea-houses standing leisurely on the way-side. People of every rank and class and various kinds of vehicles passed over it. Behind a man with a samurai coiffure came a man in European clothes and a silk hat. A palanquin passed by, then a jinrikisha. The place being in the vicinity of Yokohama, government officials in European clothes were not rare.

Among the many passers-by were two youths of about seventeen, shabbily clothed with large bundles slung across their backs. They apparently had come from a distant rural district.

"Look! There's the sea, and a ship too. That must be Yokohama over there."

"That must be... Come. Let's hurry."

As the harbor of Yokohama came into their view, their strides became faster and their voices livelier. Their faces were beaming with joy, for it was six days ago that they had left their home in Yahagi in Mikawa Province filled with high aspiration.

In the Train

They had walked all the way, stopping now and then at inns, but today, they were going on board a "land steamer" to go to Tokyo from Yokohama. Since "land steamer," or train, was first introduced into Japan in the 5th year of the Meiji era, 15 years had already passed since the first train moved in Japan. Yet the only railway then was that running between Tokyo and Yokohama. For this reason, to those of the rural districts, the locomotive was an object of great wonder.

The two youths finally reached Yokohama Station. Just then a train headed for Shimbashi came in. The two youths could only gasp with wonder at the large monstrous engine puffing black sooty smoke, and at the people emerging from the carriages by volumes.

More surprises awaited them. As soon as they got in, the train began to move, giving one loud whistle. The two looked out eagerly from the window. Houses and telephone poles flew by. Gigantic mountains glided by. And behind the train stretched and winded two lines of rails like silvery snakes crawling in the glittering sunlight.

"This thing is certainly convenient, isn't it, Kotaro-san?"

Irrigation System

"Mmmmm." The boy addressed as Kotaro sat staring at the outstretching rails. Were this rail running as far as to my hometown, that place would certainly be more developed. What strange power machines do have. What a god-send iron is! His forehead pressed against the window, he continued to stare at the rails, his heart burning with the hope of working in the future with this powerful metal, the iron, and his eyes moist with an unsuppressible emotion.

Who among the many passengers in the "land steamer" could have imagined that that poor country lad sitting with them would become the world renown scholar, worshipped by many as the "God of steel."

Although Yahagi-machi in the Aomi District, Aichi Prefecture, is now called the Denmark of Japan with its beautiful rice fields, it was but a vast stretch of wild land in the early part of the Meiji era. Rice had to be bought from other districts, and nothing could be raised satisfactorily. The farmers living there had to lead poor miserable lives.

A man finally arose to tackle the situation. He was Heizaburo Honda, a farmer and a large land owner.

"There's no reason why we cannot have rice fields with all these lands and the Yahagi River flowing nearby. Let's use the river for irrigation," he proposed.

Although a farmer, Heizaburo was a big-hearted man. In the 5th year of the Meiji era, (1872) he got together with several of his friends and began constructing an irrigation system on the rough lands of Ajiro at his own expense, thus forming the foundation for the Meiji Water System of today.

Leaving his three sons and three daughters entirely in the hands of his wife, he worked strenuously to complete the irrigation system, which he determined should be his life work. He absorbed himself in the work, throwing into it the whole family wealth, and soon the family was brought to extreme poverty.

It was in such a family condition that Kotaro, the last child, was raised. Born in the 3rd year of Meiji, he soon grew old enough to attend the elementary school in the neighboring village. But he was far from being a diligent child. He often rested from school to play in the fields, until his stern father finally sent him to a relative in Okazaki-machi to be sent to the Zuinen-ji Temple Elementary School.

Meanwhile, the construction work for the Meiji Water System progressed rapidly through the untiring efforts of Heizaburo. However, only a step before its completion, Heizaburo passed away while on a trip to Atami.

Success

The work was continued by the eldest son, Kanzaburo, who completed it in the 13th year of Meiji (1880) only a year after his father's death. The wild lands were soon changed into beautiful fields. To exhalt the work of the pioneers who had brought about the change, a shrine was built beside the dam, where they were enshrined as the saviours of the district.

The father's unselfish will to serve the community and the country was not in vain. It was fully conveyed into the veins of the son, Kotaro.

Kotaro, who had only graduated from the elementary school that year, began to help his brother, Kanzaburo on the farm, while at night he studied Chinese classics under an elementary school teacher.

His interest in studies was aroused by the teacher. Filled with the wish to study in Tokyo, he asked his brother for permission to leave for the capital, which request, the brother refused. He ran away from home many times, only to be taken back.

His brother, Asajiro, then came to his rescue. Asajiro, who was in Tokyo, studying at the Higher Middle School there, wrote to the eldest brother that Kotaro be sent to Tokyo, for he, Asajiro, would look after the schooling expenses.

Hard Study

Accordingly, Kotaro was finally allowed to leave. In the 20th year of Meiji, 18-year old Kotaro left with Hiromu Ando, son of the chief priest of the Dannaji Temple and the later secretary of the Oriental University Philosophy Hall and the principal of the Kyohoku Technical School.

Although Asajiro welcomed his brother with joy, his life, which was hard enough till then, became harder. Fortunately, there were many tutoring positions, which he accepted all in order that his brother might attend the preparatory school of the Seiritsu Gakusha.

Impressed by his brother's unselfish sacrifice, Kotaro studied hard, and two years later took the entrance examination of both the First Higher Middle School and the Naval Academy, both of which he passed.

Although the latter required less expense, Kotaro, who was aspiring to enter the scientific world, chose the former. Had he entered the Naval Academy, Japan might have been enriched by another Admiral, but her iron and steel industry would not have progressed as much as it has today.

Graduating from the First Higher Middle School, the forerunner of the First High School, in the 27th year of Meiji, he entered the Tokyo University, where he specialized in Physics. He studied optics under Dr. Kenjiro Ogawa, electricity and magnetism under Dr. Tate Tanaka, while Dr. Hantaro Nagaoka, who had just returned from his studies in Europe gave many new ideas on electromagnetism and dynamics.

Kotaro spent most of his time in studying magnetism under Dr. Nagaoka, and after three years he graduated from the university with flying colors. He then entered the graduate school of the university.

This joy was not to last long, for in that year, his mother, who had encouraged and worked for him during all the years, passed away. To repay his mother for all that she had given him, he put himself into his studies more than ever.

He studied violently, almost desperately, making experiment after experiment on magnetism in the underground laboratory. The dark moldy cellar had ruined many a student's health, but he persevered from morning to night, giving no heed to the possible danger of ruining his health.

Kotaro Marries

After observing the hundredth day's service for his deceased mother, he was married in autumn to Kaneko, daughter of Chinsuke Shibagaki and sister of his bosom friend. There is an anecdote connected with the wedding, which is very typical of him.

The big day finally came. The go-betweens and the bride had arrived and the ceremony was ready. However, the groom was nowhere to be seen. The brothers waited patiently at first, thinking that he must have gone to the barber's. Some time passed, but the groom did not show up. Someone was sent to the boarding room, another to his friend's. But he could not be found. Finally one of his brothers went to the university laboratory only to make sure, and there he found the groom fully dressed in a frock coat bending over test tubes.

"Say, what are you going to do about your wedding?"

"Gosh, I forgot about it." He jumped up and ran to his own wedding.

During that time, his brother Asajiro had already graduated and was teaching English at a middle school in Sendai. As Kotaro, too, was no longer a mere student, he could not keep on depending on his brother. He began to teach at some middle schools in the mornings to make his living, and from noon he continued with his experiment, publishing one fine thesis after the other.

As a result of his remarkable work, he was appointed a lecturer of the College of Science in the 34th year of Meiji (1901) and in the 36th year, upon his graduation from the graduate school, he was conferred the doctor's degree.

Cellar Life

However, the doctor's degree did not stop him from his relentless study. Life in the cellar was continued for nine years, during which time he mastered the secrets of empirical physics.

In 1907, when the Tohoku Imperial University was founded in Sendai, he was appointed to study abroad as the future professor of the university. He left in April of that year, and going to Berlin, studied the German language for six months, after which he entered the laboratory of the Goettingen University, said to rank first among Germany's colleges of science.

Here he studied metallurgy under Dr. Tanmann, laying the foundation for his great work in the near future. Till then he had been studying only the magnetism of individual metals, and had not yet known the method of making alloys, nor did he know of their superior magnetic power.

"Now, I know what I am heading for." The nine years in the cellar finally bore fruit. A light seemed to be shining in his way. He plunged into his life-long study of alloys.

Although students studying abroad in those days generally led gay, extravagant lives, Dr. Honda kept to his studies, boarding in a dingy room.

Later, he went back to Berlin where he made researches on the heat and magnetism of every element. Then buying tools and machines that he would need for his lecture at the Tohoku Imperial University, he left for home, touring on his way through France, England, Italy, and America. It was in the spring of the 44th year of Meiji that he reached Japan.

The New Professor

In autumn of that year he was appointed professor of the newly founded Tohoku Imperial University. Besides giving lectures on physics, he pursued his study on alloys and magnetism. The once-upon-a-time student of a dark cellar was now a lord in the scientific world. However, he had to experience the struggles of a leader. First of all there were no tools to make alloys in Japan at that time. And as many necessary apparatuses were lacking in Japan as well as in Europe he had to design them himself.

Then the First World War broke out, stopping the flow of high grade steel so indispensable for military and engineering purposes into Japan. To cope with the grave situation, Dr. Honda saw that the fundamental character of alloy and steel had to be investigated into thoroughly.

But the necessary funds were lacking. Dr. Honda told of his plight to Jikei Hojo, the President of the university. Taking great concern over the matter, Hojo went through many troubles and finally succeeded in receiving a donation of 7,000 yen each year for three years from the Sumitomo family in Osaka.

Although only 7,000 yen a year, it was a god-send to the ill-equipped university. A temporary laboratory was immediately founded in the university, of which Dr. Honda was appointed the chief. He was now ready for a thorough investigation of steel.

Magnetic Steel

The first problem on hand was the manufacture of high-grade magnetic steel, which is extremely important in the making of machines, although used in a small part only.

The magnetic steel used in Europe and America until the First World War contained 6 to 7 per cent of tungsten and 1 per cent of chromium to increase the durability. On the other hand, investigations were also completed, according to which, an addition of 33 per cent of cobalt to the alloy of iron would strengthen the magnetic power by 20 per cent. However, the magnet in this case lost its power when the magnetic field was taken away.

Doctor Honda assumed that a magnetic steel far superior in durability and power could be had by combining the above two kinds of alloys. After making various experiments, he finally invented in 1917 a new kind of a magnetic steel, far advanced in both durability and magnetic power. Compared to the tungsten-chromium steel used till then, it exceeded in durability by three and a half times, and in magnetic power by almost two times.

Dr. Honda named the new metal the K. S. Steel, taking the initial of Kichizaemon Sumitomo, the donator of the research fund. He also gave the patent right of the invention to the family, revealing his unworldly and gentle nature.

Immediately upon the announcement of the invention, the scientists of Europe and America in the world of steel stood up in wonder, and the name of Kotaro Honda rang throughout the world.

This remarkable achievement moved the Sumitomo family into donating another 300,000 yen. Realizing the importance of the invention, in 1919 the government founded a research institute, giving 37,000 yen for its upkeep, and appointing Dr. Honda as its chief.

Government Action

The three-storied building was completed in 1921, in which the chief with 17 others went in for new researches. Later, the laboratory was expanded many a time, and many important inventions were made there under the guidance of the renowned chief and scientist.

One of the noted inventions is bullet-proof steel. Of course, all steel could be made bullet-proof were they made thick enough. However, they would be too heavy to be of any use. Bullet-proof steel should be made strong yet thin. For this purpose an alloy of 3 per cent nickel, 1 per cent chromium, and .03 per cent carbon had already been invented in Europe and America.

Dr. Honda began making researches collaborating with Genzo Takemae, and Naoyuki Watanabe, and discovered that if some other element were added to the nickel-chrome steel and a suitable amount of heat given, the resistance power would be greatly increased.

However, as nickel could not be produced much in Japan, a substitute had to be found. After further researches, Dr. Honda discovered that steel mixed with 1.5 per cent of manganese and a bit of molybdenum was as effective as nickel-chromium steel.

In 1937, a celebration was held in Tokyo upon his receiving the first Culture Medal in Japan. As an expression of his gratitude he sent under the name of all the attendants of the function a number of bullet-proof vests to the Okamura troop in China. Although the scientist had not revealed his thoughtful deed to anyone, it was soon brought to light when Commander Okamura of the troop sent a letter of thanks to the attendants.

In 1933, he invented the New K. S. Steel, said to have three and a half times more durability than the former K. S. Steel and which is at present the strongest in the world.

Scientist's Parasol

All this while, the scientist had been living at Kanoko Shimizu in Komebukuro Ward, Sendai City, from where he walked everyday to the university and to the laboratory. He was always seen with a bag in his left hand and a parasol in his right regardless of the weather. According to him, the parasol had three virtues. First of all, he did not have to worry about the rain. Secondly it served to balance the bag in his left hand, and thirdly, it kept his wife from worry even should it rain on his way.

Behind the scientist in an old felt hat, and slightly stooped, a reddish-brown dog was always seen following. The dog, of which the scientist was very fond, was not of any fine specie but was a most common one. It apparently had been thrown on the banks of the Hirose River, and straying into Dr. Honda's home, had come to be under his care. His warmth and benevolence was seen in many ways.

His attitude toward his students was one of kindness and sincerity. At that time there was a gradual tendency for the Army and Navy and private firms to send research students to the laboratory. Dr. Honda taught and guided every student with the greatest care and warmth.

Despite his busy self, he looked around the 20 and more laboratories at least twice a day. Whenever a new student began with his experiment, the doctor went early in the morning to the laboratory even before the student to see how he was faring.

The Teacher

"How are you making?" he would ask quietly. When he received favorable reports, he would smile warmly, and making a few suggestions, or discussing on the steps that should be taken next, he guided the students kindly. Should something go wrong with the machine, or should some unexpected mishap fall upon an experiment, he made his head and heart one with the students to study the situation.

"How are you making?" These words uttered with the greatest warmth, could have been an expression of his anxiety about the students' experiment, or it could have been an encouragement to the easily disappointed ones. At any rate, the sincerity as imbued in these words never failed to touch the students' hearts.

Upon his appointment as president of the university in 1931, he guided the students and strove to expand the university with the same effort he exerted in his researches. He served for about ten years, enjoying the full confidence of the teachers and students, and in May, 1940 he retired.

As for the many honors he received, he was awarded the Imperial Academy award in 1916, the Bessemer Cup in 1922 by the English Steel Association, another cup in 1931 by the Franklin Society of America, the honorary doctor's degree of Physics in 1933 by his alma mater, the Goettingen University, and in 1935 he was awarded the culture medal together with his teacher Doctor Nagaoka as the first to receive an honor of the kind in our country.

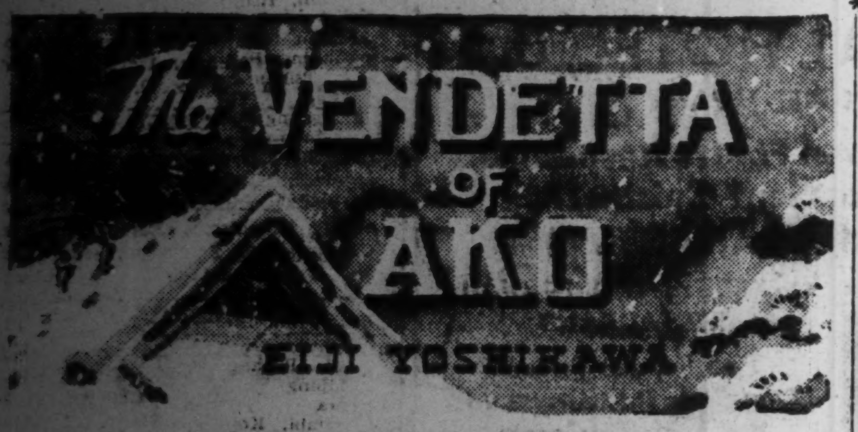
Dr. Kotaro Honda, as he sits retired in his home, is a modest, unpretentious man without the least trace of the stern "God of Steel" that has frightened the world.

It is from this simplicity and softness of his that the fiery spirit of a scientist was born, and in them was also cultivated his unselfish will to serve the country.

(Ken Hashizume from Nippon)

Bushido Enacted Before Your Eyes!

The Castle of Ako Becomes a Seething Cauldron of Fiery Passion as Hot-Headed Samurai Clash in Argument About the Final Step—to Yield or Die: The Story Swings to New Heights in This Stirring Chapter of



Translated by Tsuneo Tomonaga
From Eiji Yoshikawa's 'Chushingura'

Chapter 41
The Council

For three days, from the 27th to the 29th, the clan assembled in the castle hall, and continued the discussion about the course of action that it would have to take in face of the imminent confiscation of the Castle by the Bakufu. For three days the feelings of the samurai seethed and boiled till the whole hall was a flaming crucible of fiery passion.

It was evident from the second meeting that the samurai were divided into two clearly defined groups. One group held that it was useless to waste time in discussion, and that to defy the Bakufu was to earn themselves the name of rebels, and thus smirch the name of their lord even unto later generations. The samurai of this group proposed that they should first submit tamely to the confiscation of the Castle, and then discuss about their later steps.

The other group held that retainers should die when their lord was disgraced, that there was no second way in Bushido. There was nothing left for them but to die, to die defending the Castle, or in self-immolation. Even if the authorities condescended to allow Lord Asano's brother, Daigaku Asano, to take over the headship of the clan so that it might continue, they could not tamely submit to the confiscation of their lord's castle.

Between these two extreme groups was a minority which insisted on bringing out unnecessary side-issues, glossing over their cowardice and lack of spirit with clever eloquence. But this group's eloquence was torn to tatters under the fiery interchanges from the two former groups. Ignored by the majority, the samurai of this group soon lapsed into silence.

The leader of the non-opposition group was Kyurobei Ono.

"Come, come, let us think things over in the cold light of reason," he said in suave tones. "We are all rather excited, over-excited, I should say. We are too near the fire. Step back a little from the flame, and we ought to see things better."

"Your words are not entirely without reason," said Oishi quietly. It was strange, but he did not oppose Ono's statements.

But the members of the opposition group would not listen to Kyurobei. With the veins swelling on their foreheads they rebuked Ono for his cowardice. They sneered at him, and railed at him for turning into a white-livered badger in his old age.

"What do you mean by saying that we are excited? To be excited on this occasion of wholesale calamity casts no slur on us as samurai. We have no other wish but to repay our debt of gratitude and loyalty of three generations when the Bakufu envoys come to take over the Castle. Cowards may leave the hall!"

It seemed that the whole assembly would burst into flame.

Kuranosuke remained imperturbable amidst this fiery turmoil. Only his complexion changed a little occasionally. It was not strange, therefore, that some of the samurai present wondered if the Chief Retainer had any moral creed at all on which to base his actions. Most of the samurai liked the definiteness with which Ono expressed himself, and were apt to be influenced by him. More than half of the assembly were on Ono's side.

"Silence!" Kyurobei Ono thundered out against his opposers. He did not think that his argument, his point of view, was without justice or loyalty. He believed that he was right, and that he had no need to listen to younger men to decide his action as the Castle Representative or as a samurai.

Moreover, he was of an age wherein he was incapable of fiery passion. His very nature was such that he disliked to give way to emotional elements in the decision of anything.

In word or action, he never revealed his decision until he had passed all the factors through the mill of argument and polished them with the light of intelligence. In this respect, Ono had come to be regarded as superior to Oishi, whether in eloquence, in diplomacy, or in dignity. Ono himself believed that he was in every respect a superior man to the much younger Chief Retainer.

Now, therefore, he believed he had every right to be offended.

"How can defending the Castle in defiance of the Bakufu be loyalty? What grudge have we against the Honda or Matsudaira Clans? Can we make enemies of them, then, and kill and be killed? Such an action will only cause further suffering to the innocent farmers and townsmen, disgrace own our clan as well as the new clan that will take our place, and earn us the name of rebels. How can this be loyalty to our late lord? This Kyurobei Ono cannot understand your idea of loyalty. I will not give in to your absurd proposal. I might as well leave the hall. But as the Castle Representative, I cannot leave. And at the same time I forbid your rebellious defiance of the authorities in defending the Castle!"

There was a muffled exclamation of rage as Ono ended his long speech. A samurai near the edge of the hall sprang to his feet, his face livid, his hand trembling on the hilt of his sword. In the next instant he would have jumped at Ono, but

"Restrain yourself!" shouted the samurai near him, and dragged him down.

His jaw thrust out, Ono glared at the samurai.

A stifling silence ensued.

"But . . ." said Oishi quietly, looking at Ono.

Ono turned his head, and their glances clashed.

"Anything wrong in what I say?" asked Ono.

"What you say is full of reason and empty of loyalty."

"Why?"

"Although the Ako clan is small, it has reared stirling samurai for three generations since it removed here from Kasama in Joshu. More than three hundred samurai owe it a profound debt of gratitude. On this occasion, how can we uphold the name of Samurai if we effeminately submit to the confiscation of the Castle?"

"Then, do you mean that you intend to defend the Castle?"

"I don't say it is the best way. I say it is the inevitable way. My own inclination is self-immolation. My last resort is to commit self-immolation all together within the Ote gates, and follow our lord."

"What, Self-immolation?"

Ono looked afresh at Oishi's countenance. It seemed as though he could not believe that a man like Oishi could have thought of such a thing.

"What object can you attain by dying?" he asked at last.

"The authorities will, perhaps, realize that we are petitioning for the reinstatement of the clan in the name of Daigaku Asano with the purest of intentions, and as our last and greatest wish on this earth. What other wish can we loyal retainers have but the continuance of the clan?"

Kyurobei was silent. Something within him made it impossible for him to utter a word of opposition.

But the members of the opposition party remonstrated against Oishi's proposal of self-immolation on the grounds that it was too passive.

In the end it was decided that a messenger should be sent to the Superintendent with a petition for the reinstatement of the clan in the name of Lord Asano's brother, Daigaku, and that if this petition was refused, the clan would defend the Castle to the last.

This was the decision of the clan, and thus the fateful month of March came to a close.

As the days passed into April, the fiery passions of the samurai seemed to have burnt themselves out, and the Castle became distinctly quiet. A lonesome stillness, like that after a spring rain, hovered over the samurais quarters even during the daytime.

Kyurobei Ono seemed to have interpreted this stillness correctly. He smiled a cold smile of self-satisfaction.

(To Be Continued)

TREACHEROUS AMERICA

Ambassador KURUSU'S Address
Before the IMPERIAL RULE ASSISTANCE
ASSOCIATION on Nov. 26, 1942

and

Excerpts From the Roberts Report

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RICH COTTON CROP EXPECTED IN LUZON

5-Year Plan for P.I. Working Smoothly—Area Perfectly Suited for Growing Fiber

Five years hence, the Philippine Islands will be able to produce 1,510,000 piculs of cotton on 455,000 hectares of cotton fields, according to the five-year plan formulated by the Japanese Military Administration in the Philippines, the Nippon Sangyo Keizai Shimbun reported Wednesday.

In pre-war days, the Philippines was known as a sugar producing center, though the basis of its sugar industry was weak. Out of 49 states, 22 were producing sugar and a little less than twenty per cent of the population, that is about two million, were engaged in sugar cultivation. This industry, however, was in existence because of the exportation of the product to the United States, the world's largest sugar consuming country, without having to pay the United States customs duty. The outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, however, robbed the sugar industry of the Philippines of its raison d'etre.

Hitherto, cotton production in the Philippines was infinitesimal, the area allocated for the purpose having been only 2,000 chobu (1 chobu is equivalent to 2.45 acres), and almost all clothing materials had to be imported from the United States.

U.S. Hampered Cultivation

Despite excellent conditions for cotton planting, the American cotton capitalists and exporters interfered with cotton cultivation in the Philippines for various reasons. Accordingly, it was well-nigh impossible for the Philippines to make use of its cotton producing capacity efficiently.

The War of Greater East Asia, however, has paved the way for the expansion of the cotton production capacity of the Philippines, and in this connection, a five-year plan was formulated last summer by the Japanese Military Administration.

The proposed plan calls for the expansion of the cotton fields in the Islands as follows during the five years:

	Cotton fields (hectares)	Production (piculs)
1942	12,000	37,000
1943	36,000	226,000
1944	120,000	405,000
1945	216,000	723,000
1946	455,000	1,510,000

About the middle of September last year, on a plantation covering about two chobu in the Del Carmen district in Luzon Island, cotton plants measuring about 23 centimeters in height were blooming although they were only about 50 days from seeding. This is indicative of the fact that the Philippines is suitable for cotton cultivation.

Filipinos Being Trained

Despite climatic change, language barrier and others, Japanese leaders are energetically engaging in the training of native farmers, and Filipino farmers have commenced to take interest in cotton cultivation.

On November 15 last year, the area of cotton cultivated totalled 12,000 chobu. As in the Del Carmen district, quite satisfactory results are being obtained, toward the end of March a bumper crop is expected. The day will not be far off when clothing materials made of Luzon cotton will be placed on the market.

In Negros island, preparations are being made for planting 3,200 chobu with cotton.

In view of the fact that peasants were formerly treated just like serfs, the Military Administration will accord them better treatment by giving them 65 per cent of the profits from the cotton crop. In this way, the agricultural system of the Philippines will be rationalized.

People of Indo-China Engaged in Farming

(Continued From Page 6)

end. It is a central body in name as well as in fact.

In conclusion, let me say that while Japan is engaged in the War of Greater East Asia, she is also responsible for the agricultural reorganization of the regions concerned. It has become her duty to see that economic reconstruction is attained not only in the areas where actual operations took place, which include Malai, the Philippines, Sumatra, Java, and Borneo, but also in such other regions as French Indo-China.

(END)

Probe Party Goes South

In order to pave the way for the southward advance of small-scale Nipponese merchants and manufacturers, the Federation of the Industrial Guilds of Tokyo has decided to send an investigation party of 11 specialists under Satoye Yokomizo, secretary of the Federation to Taiwan on a three week's tour of economic inspection. The party left for Taiwan January 7.

From Clay to Art . . . I

All pottery, whether of ancient or modern times, Oriental or Occidental, is made by the simplest method. The clay, dug from the earth's surface, is prepared by beating and kneading with the hands, feet or simple mallets of stone or wood. Care is taken that all stones and hard particles are picked out. The ingredients of hard porcelain consist of the plastic material, kaolin, and the non-plastic quartz and felspar, which, in the process of working, is used as a diluting element, and in firing, as a cement. Famous in the ceramic history of Nippon is the porcelain stone found on Mt. Izumi, in Arita, Saga Prefecture, which placed the industry on a firm basis.

STEADY, FIRM TONE PREVAILS ON MART

Tokyo Cotton Continues to Advance, Up ¥2.80; Daito Mills Gains ¥3.30

The Tokyo Stock Exchange yesterday was invariably active and the prices of numerous stocks treaded an upward path.

In the long-term section, Toyo Cotton Spinning continued to climb ¥2.80, and Daito Cotton Spinning ¥3.30. A similar trend was found in the rest of the listed industrials, for Japan Beer stepped up ¥1.90, Kobe Steel ¥1.80, Toa Tobacco ¥1.60, Toyo Steamship ¥1.50, Okamoto Industrial, Hokkai Coal, new, Japan Oils and Fats, new ¥1.30 each.

The short-term section was irregular, and prime issues noticeably softened due to a fairsized profit-taking unloading.

The spot market was continuously bullish. Koito Iron Works scored a sharp gain of ¥3.70 at one bound in anticipation of an increase in capital, and Chosen Hydro Electric Power, new advanced ¥1.70, Kawanami Shipbuilding ¥1.50, Kawasaki Heavy Industrial, Showa Industrial and Ishiwara Industrial ¥1.00 each.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

First Section

	—Delivery—		
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Kanebo Spinning (50)	124.9	125.0	124.6
Sino-Japan Spin (50)	79.5	79.6	80.1
Teikoku Rayon (50)	....	....	....
Kurashiki Rayon (50)	67.8	67.2	67.9
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	71.3	71.9	70.6
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	92.5	91.9	92.0
Showa Elec Ind (50)	78.6	79.4	79.8
Japan Nitrogen (50)	74.1	74.9	75.0
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	90.9	90.9	90.0
O. S. K. (50)	83.7	84.0	84.9
Toyo Steamship (50)	68.5	....	....
Nissan Steamship (50)	61.0	....	61.9
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	89.6	89.9	90.0
Ishihara Ind (50)	68.6	69.0	69.4
Third Section			
Furukawa Elec Ind (50)	102.4	103.8	104.0
M'bishi Elec March (50)	127.9	126.5	126.4
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	65.5	65.9	65.0
Japan Beer (50)	....	....	94.9
Tropical Ind (42½)	40.5	....	....
Sumatra Dev. new (37½)	44.0	....	44.1
Asahi Glass (50)	99.0	99.5	97.9
Toa Tobacco (50)	97.9	98.3	98.2
Manchou Tobacco (50)	85.7	86.3	85.0

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Exch. new	83.4	3.4	0.4	80.4
N. Y. K. new	77.0	7.0	6.0	76.0
M'bishi Heavy Ind.	97.4	7.4	5.8	95.8
Kanebo Spin. new	72.4	2.4	1.2	71.2
Teikoku Rayon, new	65.4	5.4	4.6	64.7
Hitachi Iron Works	90.4	90.3	88.9	88.9
Osaka Exch. new	44.3	4.3	3.0	43.1
Japan Steel Tube	70.0	70.4	9.3	69.4
Japan Oil	76.3	6.5	5.5	75.5
S. M. R.	73.7	3.0		73.5
N. Y. K., old	90.7	0.7	0.1	90.3
Hokkaido Coal	75.8	5.8	4.4	74.5
Kanebo Spin. old	123.8	3.9	3.5	123.5
Toyo Rayon, new	52.7	2.9	2.1	52.1
Kokura Iron Works	53.9	3.9	3.1	53.1
Japan Beer, new	43.0	3.0	2.1	42.4

Japan's Diplomacy Attains Magnitude

(Continue from Page 6)

articles. The preamble states:

"The Imperial Government of Japan and the Royal Government of Thailand, firmly convinced that the establishment of a new order in East Asia is the only way of realizing prosperity of that region and the indispensable condition for the restoration and promotion of world peace, and animated by a firm and inflexible determination to eliminate all baneful influences which are obstacles to such purpose, have agreed as follows:

Article 1.

"An alliance is established between Japan and Thailand on the basis of mutual respect for their independence and sovereignty.

Article 2.

"In case either Japan or Thailand finds herself in an armed conflict vis-a-vis one or more third Powers, Thailand or Japan shall immediately range herself on the side of the other country as her ally and shall aid the latter with all political, economic and military means.

Article 3.

"The details relative to the execution of Article 2 shall be determined by common accord, between the competent authorities of Japan and Thailand.

Article 4.

"Japan and Thailand, in case of war prosecuted in common, engage not to conclude an armistice or a peace without their complete mutual accord.

Article 5

"The present Pact shall come into effect simultaneously with its signature and shall remain valid for the duration of ten years. The Contracting Parties shall consult between them regarding the renewal of the present Pact at a suitable time before the expiration of the said duration."

Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo on the occasion of the signing of the epochal pact said, "The Alliance Pact, which is epoch-making in the history of Greater East Asia, has thus come into being. Thailand has, at a time when the war against the United States and the British Empire, which will determine the destiny of East Asia for centuries to come is being prosecuted, expressed clearly and concretely her determination to prosecute the present war in cooperation with Japan until victory is won. This is indeed a matter for profound felicitation for the sake of the establishment of a new world order as well as the rise of East Asia."

Bill Clearings

January 8

(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	231,783	109,514
Balance	49,478	19,359

NIPPON'S FOOD FRONT UNSHAKABLY SECURE

Measures Taken by Gov't Ensure Supply for Wartime as Well as for Post-War Years

The position in which Nippon stands at present relative to the supply of foodstuffs is told in an outspoken manner by the Diamond in its latest issue.

"The success of any belligerent nation in a prolonged war," says the Diamond, "depends almost entirely on its ability to secure the supply of food during the war."

Continuing, the periodical says:

"A study of Nippon's position concerning the supply of food in the second year of the War of Greater East Asia, therefore, must be as interesting as it is important to all people in the country.

"Since the outbreak of the China Affair, Japan has been exposed to no serious difficulty due to poor harvest. This shows that Nippon's wartime economy stands on an unshakable foundation.

"The rice crop for 1942 was especially abundant, the total production, according to the authorities, being expected to reach 67,360,000 koku, which is larger by 22 per cent than that of the previous year, and by 6 per cent than the annual average for the preceding five years. The abundant harvest of rice in Nippon Proper has removed all causes of anxiety relating to food supply here throughout the forthcoming year.

Results Bespeak Situation

"Of course, we must always guard ourselves from excessive optimism. But, the splendid result achieved by our farmers in 1942 speaks of Nippon's unshakable position concerning food supply even in wartime.

"In view of the characteristics of the great war Nippon is fighting now, however, the country is required to take all necessary measures to secure the supply of food not only in Nippon, but also throughout Greater East Asia, as clearly stated by the Greater East Asia Construction Deliberative Commission in its opinion given the authorities.

"In fact, the Government is taking various measures to enrich the supply of foodstuffs in the southern regions, where a substantial increase of agricultural products is already noticeable.

"Since the outbreak of the present war, Nippon has taken various measures to increase the production of crops, including the establishment of the Farmland Development Corporation, the enactment of the Tenant farming system control ordinance, the Temporary farmland control ordinance, the ordinance for the control of the area under cultivation, the dual price system for rice, the raise of the price of wheat, and the establishment of the Foodstuff Corporation.

"In addition to these, the Government is planning to unify various agricultural organizations and to revise the agricultural insurance service. The expected enforcement of these two measures will practically complete the steps to enrich the supply of the agricultural products in Nippon.

Will Secure Supply

"It is obvious that these measures are intended to secure Nippon's wartime food supply through expansion of the cultivated area, maintenance of a required population in the rural districts, improvement of the farming methods, and popularization of the use of new agricultural implements.

"Moreover, due to the establishment of the Foodstuff Corporation, Nippon has taken a big stride in the preservation and supply of principal foodstuffs in wartime.

"The perfect solution of all food supply problems in wartime, however, cannot be realized merely by the enforcement of several measures intended for the partial improvement of the farming system. Measures to adjust consumption also must be taken side by side with those aimed at increasing production.

"We have stated that Nippon's position concerning the wartime supply of food has been rendered unshakable, thanks to the measures taken by the authorities. In view of the important position Nippon occupies in Greater East Asia, however, it must settle all questions concerning food supply not only during the present war, but also for all time to come.

"This is why the Government is planning the establishment of "national farm villages" aimed at in the bill submitted to the present session of the Diet requesting the disbursement of ¥7,520,000 in five years beginning the fiscal year 1942-43 for (1) establishment of standard farm villages (or national farm villages), (2) establishment of a group of independent farmers, and (3) expansion of the rural training centers.

"The number of standard farm villages to be established in the forthcoming fiscal year is fixed at 300, the number to grow larger year after year.

"The establishment of the group of independent farmers is to be completed in 25 years beginning 1942-43. On the completion of the program on hand, the area under cultivation by such independent farmers will be about 2,000,000 chobu throughout Japan Proper.

"The expansion of the rural training centers is aimed at the augmentation of agricultural products through promotion of the moral, physical, and technical training of the rising generations in Nippon's rural districts.

"It is remarkable that the Government, in the midst of the great war at present, is studying and taking measures to settle all questions of food supply for post-war days."

SECOND YEAR OF PHILIPPINE RECONSTRUCTION

Conversion of Sugar Plantations Into Cotton Fields Is Producing Salutary Effects on Economy of Islands; Cotton Future Bright

From sugar to raw cotton—from sugar economy dependent on the United States to economic cooperation within the Co-Prosperity Sphere. This was the first step taken by Nippon in its policy toward the Philippines in the real sense of the term, says a special dispatch from Manila to the Nippon Sangyo Keizai, giving the following survey of the changes in the economic structure of the islands under the Nippon Military Administration.

The foundations of sugar industry, which formed the main pillar of the economic structure of the Philippines known as a country of sugar all over the world, were anything but firm.

During the prewar period, the sugar industry of the Philippines had been standing on feet of clay. The importance of sugar to the islands could not, however, be doubted. The amount invested in the industry reached 530,000,000 pesos, representing 34 per cent of the total sum of money invested in the principal industries there. Out of the 49 provinces, 22 provinces were engaged in the cultivation of sugar cane, on which about 2,000,000 men, or about 20 per cent of the entire population of the territory, were dependent for their livelihood. The sugar trade was commanding the entire trade of the islands, accounting for 30 per cent of the Government's annual revenue and 40 per cent of the total freightage earned by government railways. And yet, what was really responsible for the maintenance of the Philippine sugar industry was the demand in the United States, the largest consumer of sugar in the world, where the product was being exported duty free. Not that the powerful existence of the industry in question in the Philippines was due to the superiority in climatic conditions or technical standards in favor of sugar cultivation to those in other sugar-producing countries, but it was simply due to the export to the United States free of duty that the sugar industry flourished there.

Anomaly Eliminated

The outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, however, put an end to such practise once for all and has given the industry an excellent chance to be regenerated as an industry run under rational economic conditions and management.

Already prior to the commencement of the armed hostilities, the Philippine sugar industry had been finding itself in an extremely awkward position. The sugar capital of the United States, on realizing that its interests would not be compatible with that of the Philippine sugar industry, had been constantly at work, on the pretext of "granting independence" to the Philippines, to shut out the commodity from the American market. On the other hand, even though the Philippine sugar industry, with a view to coping with the situation, was endeavoring to reorganize itself, its efforts were of no avail on account of interferences offered by the cotton and petroleum capitalists of the United States. The War of Greater East Asia may, therefore, be said to have paved the way from the Philippine sugar industry to get out of the difficulty and to readjust itself to the East Asiatic pattern and style under the capable guidance of the Nippon Military Administration.

Last summer the Military Administration authorities in the Philippines decided on general principles for readjustment of the sugar industry there, which may be summarized as follows:—

(1) In view of general conditions, no great expectation can be entertained on markets outside the Philippines for disposal of the sugar produced, so that its output shall be limited to a point where an adequate self-supply is possible.

(2) The surplus productive capacity of the sugar industry shall be redirected toward production of liquid fuel as much as the existing factory equipment permits.

(3) Surplus sugar plantations shall be converted into cotton-fields with a view to increased production of raw cotton whose market can readily be found within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Cotton Promising

The conversion from sugar to raw cotton in accordance with the above policy has given the Philippines an opportunity to manifest its productive power for raw cotton to the fullest extent. Under American pressure and interference, the production of raw cotton had formerly been restricted to the minimum, which made it necessary for the Filipinos to depend almost solely on import from the United States for their clothing material. However, the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia had enabled the islands to give full play to their cotton productive power which had heretofore been left surpressed by the American cotton capital and exporters for their own interests.

It is, of course, essential for realization of rapid and greatly increased production to effect improvement of soil and to give proper technical guidance, as well as turning to account the rich experience and abundant funds toward cultivation of superior varieties, extermination of noxious insects and the like. And all these essential conditions are now perfectly complete. It now only remains to proceed vigorously with the first five-year plan for increased production which was started in 1942 with the final objectives of bringing 450,000 chobu of area under crop and producing 1,500,000 piculs of ginned cotton per year by 1946.

Manchou Bodies to Merge

Amalgamation will take place on April 1 next of the Manchou Arsenal and the Manchou Casting Company on equal terms to accelerate the production of important war materials. In this connection, the representatives of the two organizations will hold a meeting at the Central Public Meeting Hall of Osaka on January 25 in order to discuss various questions relating to their amalgamation.

The amalgamation will be conducted in the form of merger of the Manchoukuo Casting Company into the Manchoukuo Arsenal, whose capital after April 1 will be increased from ¥20,000,000 as at present, to ¥30,000,000, reports the Nippon Sangyo.

Rubber Guidance Desired

The opinion is gaining ground of late in the rubber industry world of Japan that the Commerce and Industry Ministry and a rubber industry control association should undertake the guidance of manufacturers and planters in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere in accordance with Japanese industrial technique. In this connection, Uhachi Asakura, managing director of the Nippon Rubber Company says that most rubber companies of Japan are now considering the establishment of a rubber industry control corporation at no distant date, says the Nippon Sangyo.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	80.40	— 3.00
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	76.00	— 1.00
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	71.20	— 1.10
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.15	Same

THAI ACCELERATING DOMESTIC INDUSTRY

Country Freed From Anglo-U.S. Economic Shackles Progressing With Nippon Aid

"The whole world is afire; there is no means of protecting Thailand unless we shake hands with Nippon," said leaders of the Thai Government as with alacrity they signed the defensive and offensive alliance with Japan on December 10, 1941, and it is this spirit of hearty cooperation between the two countries that has contributed a great deal toward stabilizing Thailand's independence in the Co-Prosperity Sphere in the face of the world war, observes an article in the Mainichi reviewing Thailand's ever-increasing friendship with our country and the prospective growth of its domestic industries.

The article follows in brief:

"Conscious of the lofty mission that Nippon has undertaken for the realization of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, Thailand is now intent on the maintenance of friendly relations with our country and it has signed with Nippon a treaty for parity of Yen and Baht, a contract for a loan of ¥200,000,000 from our country, a pact for conventional railway tariff and a culture promotion agreement.

Exploited by U.S., Britain

"Long accustomed to their parasitic settlement in Thailand on the strength of their financial influence, Great Britain and the United States of America have unreservedly exploited the natural resources including tin, rubber and teak, which are plentifully produced in Thailand, and nothing worth mentioning could be pointed out in the lines of domestic industries in Thailand with the exception of the rice planting, rice polishing, sawing industries and match manufacturing, cement manufacturing and electric enterprises on a small scale. All the daily necessities for the Thailanders were formerly supplied from abroad, and the organs for deliveries of general commodities were mostly controlled by Chinese merchants.

"With the object of materializing a high tension national defense structure for Thailand, simultaneously with the removal of the Anglo-American yoke as a result of the Nippon expeditionary forces' victorious campaign in the War of Greater East Asia, the Nippon authorities spared no efforts for the spiritual as well as material protection of Thailanders.

The first step the Thai authorities took to cope with the situation was the promulgaion of an anti-profiteering ordinance and a vital commodities control ordinance so as to consolidate the channels of deliveries of foodstuffs and general commodities in the country. Then they introduced a rationing system for deliveries of sugar, matches, gasoline and lighting oils. By about August last, the Thai authorities could check the abnormal rise in the prices of general commodities.

Local Industries Developed

"In order to make up for the shortage of commodities caused by the stoppage of supplies from abroad, the authorities went a step forward, when they started accelerating the development of domestic industries in Thailand. They promulgated a factory control ordinance on August 9, 1942 for the management and operation of factories, mills and canneries engaged in the production of foodstuffs, drinks, vegetable oils, lumber, rice, sugar, hides and leather, soap, textile products, tobacco, cement, iron and so forth.

"In view of the comparatively small capitals invested by domestic enterprisers, the Government confiscated the various facilities formerly owned by British and American enterprisers so as to proceed with the program of accelerating the development of domestic industries. Thus a steady progress is now being made in the sugar, oils, cotton, tobacco, matches, soap, metallic products, and other manufacturing industries. At the same time, the Government is awaiting substantial aid from Nippon in the form of capitals and our experts' technical guidance."

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1943

The American White Paper

The United States Government on January 3 published a "White Paper," a collection of selected diplomatic documents purporting to reveal who is responsible for the war in which the United States finds itself. Needless to say, in an obvious propaganda move of this sort, the United States Government naturally tries to shift the blame from herself to Germany, Italy, and Japan.

The ambitious character of this publication indicates how pressingly the American Government finds it necessary to vindicate its position before its own people and the world, for this publication is a veritable book running to about 60,000 words. The fact that it appeared just on the eve of the re-opening of Congress after the Christmas and New Year holidays suggests that its aim is purely political, not historical or academic, which is to say that it is not primarily nor even remotely concerned with the discovery of the objective truth. Its obvious purpose, pure and simple, is to help the Roosevelt administration tide over the flood of criticism which it is sure to encounter in the coming session of Congress and incidentally to plead the American Government's case before its own doubting people and the even more distrusting world.

Aside from its obvious propaganda purpose and its consequent preposterous conclusion, the very nature of this publication, as in the case of all such publications emanating from governments like that of the United States, argues against the reliability of its conclusion. Those who remember the last World War may recall that at that time the various belligerent Powers issued numerous books of this sort, variously called the "White Book," "Yellow Book," "Blue Book," "Orange Book," and all the other colors of the rainbow, all of them purporting to contain documents proving conclusively that the sole guilt for the war lay on the other side. It may be remembered that after the war and the notoriously unjust peace conference were over, however, when all the pertinent documents were brought out from the secret archives and examined, the books issued by the Allies were found to be amazingly inaccurate. The documents which they contained were found to have been so highly selected, so distorted, so deleted, so "doctored up," that their conclusions were utterly false. In fact, so untenable became the Allied thesis of the sole German responsibility for the war that even in the former Allied countries there developed the so-called "revisionist" school of historians who advocated, though vainly, the recognition of the German point of view.

This historical experience warns what the latest American "White Paper" is likely to be. No matter how many documents it quotes, considering its political purpose and the circumstances of its publication, the documents are certain to be so highly selected and so distorted and wrenched from their proper background as to produce an utterly false conclusion. When all the documents on both sides are examined by disinterested scholars and not by interested politicians, the world will be able to see how elaborately the United States has striven to shield its present position which is based on a false interpretation of the facts.

Fortunately however, although the complete and detailed diplomatic record may not be available to the general public for many years yet, there is already available sufficient evidence to prove conclusively enough for all practical purpose how unreliable incorrect is the conclusion of this official American publication. It is not necessary to go far afield, either, to find this evidence. Contradictions within the documents themselves, contradictions between this publication and other publications issued earlier by the same United States Government, contradictions between the contents of the published documents and the known actions of the American authorities, criticisms of the publication which have already been voiced by various American legislators, and the contradictory testimony of the leading American non-official experts constitute this body of already available evidence. Only a few examples should suffice to show how preposterous the stated conclusion of the American "White Paper" is.

In the first place, as to the claim so often advanced by the United States that it was "treacherously" attacked by Japan while the former was innocently at peace with all the world, the American "White Paper" discloses that former Ambassador Grew reported from Tokyo repeatedly to the State Department that its policies were certain to force Japan to strike back. Thus the earlier American claim that the United States was taken by surprise is now shown to be completely mendacious. Furthermore the "White Paper" discloses that the Secretary of State Hull informed the British Ambassador Lord Halifax long before the attack on Pearl Harbor that the American Government considered the diplomatic negotiations with Japan as having already come to an end and that the State Department had turned the matter over to the army and navy authorities. This admission simply adds to the tacit recognition, made earlier by the American authorities in Owen Roberts' report of the Pearl Harbor inquiry, that the United States had fully expected hostilities with Japan and that the American defeat at Pearl Harbor was due to the incompetence of the responsible commanders and not to any lack of expectation of a war on the part of the authorities at Washington.

The reactions of various American legislators to the "White Paper" also emphasize the compromising position which the United States Government has unwittingly placed itself by its clumsy disclosures. Many prominent legislators, including Senators Robert R. Taft of Ohio and Alexander Wiley of Wisconsin, have raised awkward questions as to why it was that the Administration, knowing so far in advance that war was approaching, did not take adequate steps either to prepare effectively for the hostilities or to change the course of American diplomacy so as to avert the war as could have easily been done.

Furthermore, the testimony of various American experts attest to the fact that the United States had been pushing aggressively provocative military action in the region of the Southwest Pacific long before the actual outbreak of the war. One of the most revealing of such testimony appears in the book "Ramparts of the Pacific" written before the outbreak of the war by Hallett Abend, long the Shanghai correspondent of the New York Times and now a Washington correspondent of the same paper, a man who in view of his old China habits can hardly be accused of consciously airing views favorable to Japan if he could help it.

Among the wealth of damaging evidence which Abend offers are his detailed description of the American plan to utilize the submarines of the United States, Britain, and the Netherlands to trap and sink Japanese transports in the South China Sea, his account of encountering American naval aviators in French New Caledonia at a time when the United States was supposed to be at peace, his disclosure that joint air maneuvers were conducted by the then supposedly neutral American military forces with the forces of belligerent Britain and the Netherlands in Malaya and in the East Indies, and his account of the transportation under naval convoy of troops and munitions from Hawaii to Manila, Batavia, Rangoon, and Singapore for months before the actual outbreak of the war.

All these facts should be sufficient to prove that the American contention that it was Japan and not the United States which started the present war is utterly false. Finally, it should be pointed out that the American "White Paper" makes no attempt whatever to deal with the underlying fundamental causes of the war. It deals only with the technicalities of who did this first and who did that first. It utterly evades the fundamental issues of justice and fairness, the Anglo-American violations of which constituted the root causes of the war. Thus it is that by internal evidence and by the testimony of Americans themselves, the basic conclusion of the American "White Paper" as to the originators of the present war stands completely refuted.

A Year Ago Today

Jan. 9, 1942

From Our Own Files

Crack units of the Japanese Army at 1:30 p.m., January 7, pierced an unnamed town which has been fortified for defending a certain position of the most strategic value in Selangor Province. With the penetration of the Japanese troops into the key town, the war situation in the Selangor sector has developed favorably for the Japanese, according to a Domei dispatch.

* * *

Fresh Japanese units have effected a landing on the western coast of the Malay Peninsula in the vicinity of Kuala Selangor, thus threatening to cut off the British southward retreat out of Perak, the British East Asiatic High Command has admitted, according to a report from Lisbon.

PEOPLE OF FRENCH INDO-CHINA MAINLY ENGAGED IN FARMING

French Authorities Cooperate in Organizing Financial And Cooperative Associations to Aid Farmers

By NORIHISA MORI
(From the Sozo)

Part II

Religions in French Indo-China may be classified as spirit worship, which is claimed to be the source of their ancestor worship; nature worship, represented by the worshipping of the sun, moon, stars, giant trees, and huge stones, which was originated by a celebrated Annamese king, for the purpose of exalting the Annamese national spirit; Buddhism, Confucianism, and Taoism originally introduced from China; Brahmanism; and Roman Catholicism. The Roman Catholics, have invested heavily in welfare projects and there are about 1,500,000 believers today.

Besides these, there is a peculiar religion known as Kaotai-kiao. This religion originated in Tayninh and Mytho districts of Cochin China on November 18, 1926, and gained followers to the extent of 1,000,000 in a short time. This religion incorporated the distinguishing features of Buddhism, Christianity, Taoism, and Confucianism and stood for a composite world and life outlook, and in the spiritual worship of Kaotai as the supreme being with Tao, Confucius, Buddha, and Christ as secondary deities. The worshipping of gods and the adoration of souls were its fundamental belief. It taught individuals as well as families to respect obligation before right, to slight material and exalt spirit, to abide in forgiveness, and even to love animals and plants, and above all to have faith in the past, present, and future.

Now let us take up their farm products. My survey in regard to their principal products, such as rice and corn, was published in a recent issue of "The French Indo-China Agricultural Economy," hence the discussion here will be confined to other farm products.

Generally speaking, their garden products are:

Green vegetables, kidney-beans, soya beans, sweet potatoes, cassava, yam, taro, canna, arrow-roots, sesame, fruits, and flowers.

Near the big cities there are many vegetable gardens besides fruit orchards and plant nurseries.

During my tour of Tongking and Cochin-China I took a minute account of their market conditions, and saw the following vegetables and fruits displayed in Hanoi and Haiphong: kidney-beans, green peas, carrots, onions, tomatoes, beets, Chinese cabbages, cauliflowers, radishes, lettuce, parsley, egg-plants, green pepper, Irish potato (cultivation of this product started only recently), banana, strawberry, orange, papaya, persimmons, figs, and pomegranates.

In Saigon foodstuffs are said to vary according to seasons, some coming from Dalat, a famous summer resort, from Tongking, and before the war from California and China.

The fruits grown in Cochin-China may be divided into two kinds depending upon the localities where they are raised: those grown in the delta districts are mangosteen, mango, orange, and dorian, while the eastern and central regions produce pineapples, mangosteen, orange, mango, and banana.

Poppies are raised in the northern part of Tongking, from which opium is derived. Also considerable efforts are exerted for the growing of medicinal herbs.

Two-Thirds Are Laborers

Two-thirds of the farming population are regular farm laborers, the rest being small tenants, crop sharers, landed farmers and landowners. The majority of farm laborers are found in the vicinity of Tongking and in the northern part of Annam. They do not own land but are farm hands working and living by the day. Their employment is not permanent and they are engaged by the year, season, month, or day. When the work is finished they return to their villages and again engage in fishing, handicraft, peddling, or work on public projects as day laborers.

These laborers are generally fed by the employers, with wages varying from 8 to 12 Philippine dollars for a season, for a month from 1 to 3 Philippine dollars and for a year including board, room, 2 suits of clothes and tobacco from 8 to 12, or from 36 to 42 without such material aid. These rates vary with price fluctuations on rice and the conditions of crop.

For an average wage earner with a wife and two children his annual net income is estimated at six Philippine dollars. This meager income is received for tilling a piece of rice field allotted to him by his employer, for which the labor of the whole family is put in. During spare moments his wife and children sell shrimps and crabs to make up for the shortage of income. With only six Philippine dollars for a whole year, he barely has enough to keep up an existence.

The small tenants, unlike the wage earners have to pay regular land rent to the landowners but have their own houses, farm implements, and cattle. The rent, though varying upon the kind of land and location, runs from 10 to 40 Philippine dollars for 3,800 square meters. Rates for vegetable farms run from 70 to 80 Philippine dollars. Payments may not necessarily be in cash but in unhulled rice. If the rented land is located on the higher delta district, about 60 to 160 kilograms of rice is given and 150 to 300 kilograms for land in the lower delta district.

Besides rent, the traditional custom is to work without pay for the landowner and as compensation the tenant may be entitled to borrow money without interest.

Crop-Sharing Tenants

The crop sharing tenants, usually in the case of clearing some virgin land, pay rents in the form of two days' labor out of each month for the first two years on behalf of the landowner, while all the crops raised belong to the tenants. From the third year, depending upon the terms of the agreement, the owner is entitled to a crop rent from 20 to 30 per cent. These tenants, like the other small tenants, have to have some capital, for the payment on seeds, fertilizers, and the employment of seasonal labor.

For any single crop raised on such cleared land the owner generally gets from one third to two-fifths of the crop, assent.

The wages of farm labor in Annam are low. According to the statistics compiled by the Tongking authorities in January last year, the average in Hanoi and Haiphong is 43 cents a day for men, 35 cents for women, 25 cents for youths between 15 and 18, and 23 cents for those below. In remote localities the rates run between 39 to 31 cents for men and between 30 and 24 cents for women.

Cater to Usurers

When times are hard, these farm laborers often make use of usurers. This practice, however, has been lately much discouraged with the development of the Government agricultural loan system. Yet there are still many farmers, who are too ignorant to appreciate the merit of the new system, and still persist in borrowing from money-lenders. The following are some of the principal causes, inducing them to come to these profiteering money-lenders:

(1) When they desire to pay off another usurer;

(2) When they desire to run for the post of some district officials, such as the head night watchman, the keeper of land register, the cashier, or the secretary, and want a loan of $200 to $300 for the cost of entertainments;

(3) On the occasion of either death or marriage, in order that they may properly keep up their family traditions and ancestor worship;

(4) When the small tenants want to pay for extra farm labor;

(5) When they want to pay taxes and gambling debts.

For such loans, they have to pay an exorbitant interest, which they deem as being inevitable. Usually the interest runs up from 6 to 10 per cent per month for a loan below $500, with the amount of the note either twice as much as the actual amount borrowed.

With such practices, it is beyond hope to improve the farmers' living and economic conditions. Realizing the necessity for improvement, the French authorities are rendering their zealous assistance through the organization of financial and cooperative associations.

An association was organized in May, 1930, by the Government Rice Bureau, which included the membership of leading farmers, industrialists, and merchants, for the purpose of research into all the economic features connected with this commodity, such as its productivity, handling facilities, and export.

There seems to be an urgent need for the founding of a strong cooperative system such as that which exists in Japan. Our cooperative system is divided into four separate departments; the selling of products, the purchasing of goods and necessities, the giving of credit, and the utilization department. This system seems to be the only solution to save the rural population of French Indo-China from their predicament.

Recently cooperative associations have been formed and the French Indo China Government has been extending loans as high as $500,000 to each association at a very low rate of interest. The idea was primarily to let the farmers pay off their debts to usurers.

Financial Assistance Extended

The French authorities have been pushing efforts toward the improvement of the rural conditions.

In order to make this policy effective, it is necessary to extend financial assistance to the farmers throughout the country. The government authorities have already founded between 70 and 80 financial guilds and cooperative associations throughout the land. Particularly noticeable is the fact that those established in Cochin China and Cambodia have, besides being instrumental for liquidating the old usury loans, consructed large warehouses for storing rice and corn for purpose of cooperative sale.

By taking advantage of the system, many farmers are bringing in their crops and getting advances on them; but there are still a few who patronize the money-lenders.

This rural financial assistance sponsored by the Government is particularly well developed in Cochin China and Cambodia to the south of Annam. In the Protectorate of Annam there are branch financial guilds and cooperative association established at the towns of Hue and Turan. In Cochin China they are found at Saigon and Mytho, and in Cambodia at Pnompenh. All of the these establishments are controlled by the Central Agricultural Industry and Financial Bureau at Hanoi. While the central body controls all the branch heads, it also attends to farming methods, agricultural technology, and financial loans.

Illustrative of how the system operates in Cambodia, there is a Frenchman as the branch head, who also acts as an inspector. His office attends to the handling of rice and corn as the principal crops—to see that they are properly gathered and brought in and disposed of—besides financing loans. The cooperative association at Pnompenh has a membership of 1,060, and the one at Kongpong-chenang 946. Many other associations are being organized throughout the country.

The following is the version of the situation by the head of the branch at Pnompenh on whom I called on February 7 last year:

Principal Products of Cambodia

"The principal products of Cambodia are rice, corn, cotton, and peanuts, and these must be sold at the highest possible price in order to ensure the farmers a comfortable standard of living. It is necessary to get rid of the practice of the middlemen in the buying and selling. The Government therefore constructed warehouses and established facilities for loans through the rural cooperative associations. At present, we are exerting our utmost to develop the cooperative system. These associations are expected even to attend to export business in the future. The basic idea is to do away with the making of selfish commercial profits. "In order to realize a true regeneration of the 20,000,000 farming populace of French Indo-China, nothing will be more urgent than the development of the existing financial guilds and cooperative associations under the most advanced methods. Through the development of this system the people's purchasing power will be raised, and they will come to realize the importance of financial power. Consequently the advancement of their culture is also expected. I wish that the Japanese purchasers connected with your associations or otherwise will commence to transact business directly with our rural warehouses. I sincerely hope to know all about the Japanese associations and its wonderful system."

During my tour of inspection, I was deeply grateful to the French authorities for their kindness and advice.

Also valuable assistance and advice were given me by Masayuki Yokoyama, the head of the Japanese mission to French Indo-China for the study of the natural resources of that country. Though busy with his official duties, he furnished me with a just background and perspective for my observation and investigation.

Though a pure French colony, Cochin China is apparently outside the scope of this agricultural financial policy. Under this policy the present Central Agricultural Industry and Financial Bureau was established in 1934 as the result of an amendment made to the existing law governing rural finances. With this creation a sort of double system came into effect, which, while controlled by the Government, was, at the same time, independent in its management. While its business is thus of self-management, all the officials, including the branch heads and directors, are appointed by the government. In regard to its finances, although funds were provided by the Government-General, and the French Indo-China Bank, it has become itself an autonomous financial organ. Though this system fundamentally differs from the Japanese system, I recognize much merit in the French Indo-China system.

Outstanding Features

One of the outstanding features characteristic of this system is the heavy responsibility assumed by the Central Rural Financial Bureau, particularly in its relationship with the local banks which deal directly with the cooperative associations found in different localities. In other words, this office deals directly with the several state banks which act as an intermediary between it and the local or provincial banks which cater to the local associations. While financially and managerially responsible in this way, it exercises at the same time control, supervision, and all other necessary functions in the operation of the system, excepting those appertaining to the purchasing

(Continued on Page 5)

JAPAN'S WARTIME DIPLOMACY ATTAINS STRIKING MAGNITUDE

Nation's Foreign Activities During Past Year for Creation of New Order in East Asia Reviewed

Special to the Nippon Times

Part I

The sphere of Japan's diplomatic activity has been widely curtailed by the disruption of diplomatic relations with our enemies, America and Britain, and the other nations under their influence, but the importance of Japan's wartime diplomacy has gained in proportionate magnitude. Following the striking diplomatic achievements, each in keeping with the demands of the situation, the role to be played by our wartime diplomacy for the consummation of the War will take on a greater importance with the future development of the war situation. In this hour when the Japanese Empire has staked its all, the urgency is keenly felt for the mobilization of all Japan's diplomatic power for the attainment of its ultimate aim. Needless to add, the solidification of cooperation with the Axis countries forms the mainstay of Japan's wartime diplomacy, which together with military collaboration constitutes the basic foundation for the enhancement of our fighting strength.

Bound by the Joint Declaration of Japan, Manchoukuo and China, the greatness of the mission of the three nations as the focal nucleus for the creation of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere needs no further elaboration. For the consummation of the war, great weight is attached to the cooperation of Manchoukuo and China in the execution of their share for the increase of production. Japan's position is such that she must always strive for the strengthening and intensifying of the cooperation between the three countries towards the end of attaining the liberation of East Asia.

Furthermore, closer mutual relations must be encouraged with Thailand, who realizing her mission of joining in the extirpation of American and British influence from East Asia, has resolutely taken her stand and formed the Joint Defense and Offensive Pact with Japan, to advance firmly with our country for the establishment of a New Order and to cooperate for the realization of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere in which each nation would occupy its proper place under the great ideal motivating the foundation of the Japanese Empire.

In reviewing the past one year of Japan's diplomatic activities, traces of Japan's extraordinary efforts for the creation of the New Order in East Asia and for the fulfillment of her mission are plainly visible.

Tri-Partite Pact

Immediately following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Japanese Government, as the initial step in her wartime diplomacy, signed an agreement with her Axis friends, for the non-conclusion of a separate peace and pledged cooperation in the construction of a New World Order.

In the preamble of the Tripartite Pact signed between Japan, Germany and Italy on September 27, 1940 are the following words:

"The Governments of Japan, Germany and Italy, considering it as the condition precedent to any lasting peace that all nations of the world be given each its own proper place, have decided to stand by and cooperate with one another in regard to their efforts in Greater East Asia and the regions of Europe, respectively, wherein it is their prime purpose to establish and maintain a new order of things calculated to promote the mutual prosperity and welfare of the peoples concerned." Declaring thus, the three nations pledged their cooperation to the last for the realization of the envisaged end.

Fast following on the heels of the outbreak of the conflict for the annihilation of America and Britain, Germany and Italy together declared war on the United States. In manifestation of the firm union between Japan, Germany and Italy, a historical pact was signed on December 11 in Berlin, between Ambassador Hiroshi Oshima of Japan, Foreign Minister Joachim Ribbentrop of Germany and Ambassador Dino Alfieri of Italy. The Agreement was composed of four articles, the preamble reading: "In the unflexible determination not to lay down arms until the common war against the United States and the British Empire is successfully concluded, the Imperial Japanese Government, the German Government and the Italian Government have agreed upon the following stipulations."

The contents of the agreement are as follows:

Article I

"Japan, Germany and Italy shall prosecute the war forced upon them by the United States of America and the British Empire with all forceful means at their command until it ends in their victory.

Article II

"Japan, Germany and Italy pledge that, without complete understanding between themselves, they will not conclude armistice or peace with either the United States of America or the British Empire.

Article III

"Japan, Germany and Italy shall, even after the termination of the war in their victory, cooperate most closely for the purpose of realizing a righteous new order in the meaning of the Tripartite Pact which they concluded on September 27, 1940."

Article IV deals with the period of validity of the Agreement. True to the spirit of the Tripartite Pact, these three countries pledged their mutual cooperation to fight the war to the finish and to establish a new world order. In name and in fact, Japan, Germany and Italy became the axis for the creation of a new order.

Togo's Address

Foreign Minister Togo made the following statement with regard to the signing of the agreement.

"It is a matter for sincere congratulation that an agreement has been promptly signed among Japan, Germany and Italy in Berlin today, December 11, closely following Japan's declaration of war on the United States of America and the British Empire, solemnly pledging their cooperation in prosecuting their joint war with the United States of America and the British Empire to a complete conclusion, in abstaining from concluding a separate peace and in constructing the new order of the world.

"Germany and Italy, who are closely bound with Japan by the Three-Power Pact, have today declared war upon the United States of America and joined the conflict on Japan's side. Further by virtue of the present agreement, they have manifested their intentions to prosecute the joint war to a glorious victory. This, together with the marvellous achievements attained by the Imperial Armed Forces, in unfolding a bright future before the Japanese Empire, which is resolutely proceeding with the construction of the new order of the world. We are overwhelmed with emotion, realizing that all this has been entirely due to the August Virtues of His Majesty the Emperor.

"At this juncture, when the world stands at a great turning point, unprecedented in history, it is a source of great pleasure that Japan, with her confidence strengthened in winning a glorious victory and with her determination renewed, is marching forward toward the construction of an equitable, new order as well as of a moral world in close cooperation with her allies, Germany, Italy and others."

In order to buttress further the Tripartite Pact and strengthen the joint war prosecution agreement, a military agreement was signed between Japan, Germany and Italy on January 18, 1942.

Thailand's Position

Thailand occupies a very strategic position topographically for the execution of the War of Greater East Asia. Britain, who had clamored for the ABCD encirclement of Japan, gathered a large force on the Malai-Thai border. The Government of Thailand, early perceiving the trend of affairs in East Asia, had intimately cultivated her friendly relations with Japan. The satisfactory settlement of the border controversy between French Indo-China and Thailand through Japan's mediation had served to increase greatly Thailand's confidence in Japan. As the Japanese-American relations assumed critical aspects, followed by the war, Thailand's cooperation came to have a great significance with the progress of Japan's military activities. The agreement entered with Thailand, immediately following the commencement of the War of Greater East Asia on December 8, 1941, for the peaceful advance of the Japanese Forces into Thailand may be considered as a stroke of diplomatic victory in view of its contribution to the great successes in the various battles by the Imperial Forces.

The Japanese Government announced at 8:30 p.m. on December 8 the conclusion of an agreement for the peaceful advance of the Japanese Forces into Thailand, signed at 12:30 on that day. On December 9, Premier Phibun Songkhram, speaking over the radio to the people of Thailand, said, "I believe that the present agreement concluded between Thailand and Japan is the best course and it is absolutely essential that friendly relations be cultivated with the Japanese in Thailand. People of Thailand, extend your fullest cooperation to the Government and calmly follow the policy of your Government for the enhancement of friendly relations."

Thus the peaceful advance into Thailand proved to be a determinative factor for giving Thailand a common destiny with Japan, and was a precursor of the Japan-Thai Offensive and Defensive Alliance which was signed on December 21 in Bangkok by Japanese Ambassador Teiichi Tsubokami and Premier Phibun Songkram.

The pact of alliance between Japan and Thailand consisted of five

(Continued on Page 5)